BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

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No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 5 OCTOBER, 1839. No. 3279.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, The British built Ship *England*, of 425 Tons Register;—Thos. Bacon, Commander, is ready to take in Cargo forthwith. Apply to Frith and Co-

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of *William George Jolliffe*, late Deputy Indian Navy Storekeeper, in the service of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton* Esq., Registrar of this Honorable Court, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 26th day of September, 1839.

George Hancock, *Proctor.*

SUPREME COURT—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that the Administration granted to the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court, of the Goods of *James Jeakes*, a retired Officer of the Indian Navy, late of lower Halliford in the County of Middlesex, since deceased, may be revoked, and that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the goods and Chattels, Rights, and Credits which were of the said *James Jeakes*, at the time of his death, and are now within the Jurisdiction of this Honorable Court, may be committed to *Charles Augustus West*, of Bombay Esquire (the constituted Attorney of *William Jeakes*, *Thomas Jeakes*, and *Martha Jeakes*, the Executors and Executrix named in and appointed by the last Will and Testament of the above named *James Jeakes*, deaceased,) with the said Will and Codicil of the said *James Jeakes* annexed, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 4th day of October, 1839.

A. S. ARYTON.—Proctor.

VAN DIEMANS LAND.

A small party are desirous of arranging for the despatch of a Vessel, direct to Van Diemans Land from Bombay, the middle of November, selecting the size of the ship, according to the extent of accommodation, that may be required. Late accounts from the Cape of Good Hope, show a continued increase in the price of all the necessaries, and most of the comforts of life in that Colony, rendering it difficult for persons on slender means to reside there without sacrifices they have not been accustomed to, and such as prove a serious drawback to their recovery of health, whilst on the other hand, the climate, the associations, and productions, of Van Diemans Land and our other Australian colonies, are more exclusively English. and have been pronounced by competent judges far more powerfully restorative in their effects on invalids from the Tropics, than every other known part of the world. The voyage is about 2 months from Bombay. Parties desirous to avail themselves of an opportunity of proceeding to Van Diemans Land, are thus invited to signify their intentions to *Messrs. Skinner and Co.* that if a sufficient number of Passengers offers, arrangements may be made for engaging a vessel, and as such must be completed by the latter end of October, no time should be lost in effecting the necessary preparations.—Bombay, 4th October, 1839.

LIFE OF FIELD MARSHALL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, *by Major Basil Jackson and Captain C. Rochfort Scott*, (late Royal Staff Corps) to be completed in 10 monthly parts, price 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

LONGMAN, ORME AND CO. LONDON.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

"We rejoice that a life of the greatest man of the age is now commenced at a price which will place it within the reach of a large body of readers. We have now before us the first part, and from it we augur, that the work will not only be well got up but that it will meet will ample success. It is written in a concise and comprehensive style, and the language is well chosen, dignified and worthy of the subject."—*Metropolitan Conservative Journal.*

"It is written with precision and clearness, and promises to be a perfect Soldier's Manual, and we feel assured that the high acquirements of the authors will render it every way worthy of the public favor and approbation."—*Age 28th April.*

"We are disposed to regard the life of Major Jackson and Captain Scott as being on many accounts the best. It has a more decided tone of authenticity: it is written with care and a perfect knowledge of the subject: its interest is enhanced by excellent Maps, and it promises to embrace a complete and perspicuous account of the whole career of our great Captain."—*Atlas.*

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of *Framjee Nesserwanjee*, *Rustomjee Jewanjee*, and *Cawasjee Dadabhoy*, ceased in our firm from the 1st August 1839.

Blackwell Cursetjee, and Co.

Bombay, 28th Sept. 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the firm heretofore subsisting between *Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghanthee*, *Framjee Nasserwanjee*, and *Rustomjee Hormasjee Cama*, deceased, under the name of *Dinshaw*, *Rustomjee and Co.*, Bombay Merchants, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 6th day of March last.

All persons who are indebted to, or have any claim against the said Firm, are hereby required to send in an account of the same to the said *Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghanthee*—such as are resident in the Island of Bombay within 14 days, and the others within 6 months from the date hereof.—Dated this 26th day of September 1839.

Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghantee.
Framjee Nesserwanjee.
Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama,—*Executor of the late* Rustomjee Hoormasjee Cama.
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama,—*Executor of the late* R. H. Cama.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, Ind and Smith's Pale Ale, "a recent import" of superior quality, confidently recommended.

Thomas Jefferies and Co.

Meadows Street, 5th Oct, 1839.

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENCY.—11 CORNHILL AND 8 ST. MARTINS PLACE CHARING CROSS. Captain Grindlay has the pleasure to announce that he has recently entered into arrangements for extending the advantages of his Agency Establishment, and affording to his friends increased facilities for the transaction of EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

The great increase of engagement which has resulted from the character of his Establishment, has induced him to receive two Gentlemen as Partners, from whose exertions attention and experience combined with his own, he anticipates the greatest benefit to his correspondants.

Captain Grindlay avails himself of this opportunity to offer his grateful acknowledgements for the extended and cordial support he has hitherto received.

Referring to the experience of the past as evidence of the zeal and care which may be relied upon for the future, Captain Grindlay has only to announce that the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "Grindlay, Christain and Mathews."

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties concerned in the salvage of leaf Gold by the late Ship *Ruby*, Captain *Randle*, which foundered at sea in the month of June 1838 on the passage from China to Bombay; that the net proceeds thereof are about to be distributed at Calcutta, where the salvage was carried and whither all claims should be sent for adjustment, with documentary evidence of them:—No claims will be admitted by the Trustees after the 31st day of October 1839.

Bombay, 30th September, 1839.

ON Tuesday next the 8th Instant *Messrs. Blackwell Cursetjee and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at 11 A. M. the remains of Invoices of Cotton Socks, Silk Braces and Elastic Garters—Brandy Bitters, Spirits of Hartshorn—China Preserves, dozens of Reel Thread—Colored paper in Reams, Furniture, Sundries &c.

AT 12 A. M.

14 Casks of Rejected Beer, a large quantity of Rejected Hams—Cheese of various descriptions, Jams, Jellies and Bottle Fruits—and.

AT 1 P. M.

Five Abyssinian Sheep &c.

No 10 Forbes Street, 5th Oct., 1839.

FOR SALE—A new and well selected Library containing about 160 vols. valued at upwards of Rupees 2000, but will be sold at Rupees 1500;—early applications are requested, or otherwise should they not be speedily disposed of they will be packed for England.

Apply to Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.*

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just received for sale on Commission, a batch of fresh imported Manilla Cigars, which they are selling at 20 Rs. per Box.

NOTICE.—A Sale of household Furniture by Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.* (the Property of a Gentleman leaving India) will take place at Girgaum, at the corner house opposite Jagonath Sunkersett's Esq. on Tuesday the 8th Proximo, amongst the usual assortment of furniture is an excellent going 8 day Clock by "*Brooks*," 2 first rate Musical Boxes, a Gun made to order by Parker, some first rate and very old Madeira, and capital Constantia recently imported from the Cape.

ON Tuesday 15th Inst. *Blackwell Cursetjee and Co.* will sell by Public Auction, at 11 A M, an Invoice of Guns by *Williams and, Powel*, Vizt.

One small Rifle with back-action lock; loads at the breach.

Two Double Barrell Guns with back-action.

Do.

Two....Do..Do..Do. with bar locks

Two....Do..Do..Do. Rifles, 1¼ ounce.

Three Pairs of Pistols with back action locks.

The above are all well finished serviceable Guns, in Mahogany Cases, Complete. B, C, and Co. have no hesitation in recommending them to their friends and the Public.

Bombay 6th Oct. 1839.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

AN excellent Cab Phaeton with a pair of young Grey Horses and Harness....Price Rs. 2,300

A nearly new Cab Phaeton adapted for one or two Horses	"	1,400
An open Carriage with a pair of Grey Horses and Harness	"	1,500
A Double bodied Carriage with a pair of young, fast going Grey Horses and Harness	"	1,500
A set of handsome new Carriage Harness	"	250
A Poney Phaeton	"	450
A Black Arab Saddle Horse	"	900
A do. do. do. do	"	700

Apply to

Blackwell Cursetjee and Co.

Bombay, 5th Oct. 1839.

FOR SALE, On Commission—A Royal, Patent Equal Tension, Pocket Grand Pianoforte, made by *Robert Wonnun*. Price Rupees 700.

Apply to,

Blackwell Cursetjee& Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EXPECTED Shortly per Sir Edward Paget, a few Copies of "Harts"---New Army List, exhibiting the Rank, Standing and various services of every Officer in Her Majesty's Army, serving on full Pay, together with a list of the General and Field Officers &c. &c.....Price per copy Rs 3½

As but a limited number have been despatched from England, an early application is advisable.

Also a small quantity of a newly invented liquid for Carriage and Buggy Hoods, Aprons and Harness, saving much time and expence in cleaning, and far superior to any polish yet offered to the Public, making the Leather soft and impervious to wet, and without soiling the hands, or leaving any disagreeable smell, per bottle Rs 3½, to be had only of,

Blackwell Cursetjee and Co.

Bombay, 28th Sept., 1839.

FOR SALE.—A Handsome and high toned Piano Forte made by *Small Bruce & Co.*, expressly for this country, with Metallic Plates, *Sounding Board &c.* Price Rupees 630,

Apply to Blackwell Cursetjee and Co.

FOR SALE.—A Batch of thorough bred Hounds and a brace of Grey Hounds, just landed from the "*Heywood*." Pedigree and description will be given on application to Blackwell, Cursetjee and Co.

—Bombay, 5th October, 1839.

STOLEN on the 28th of last month from the Sanatarium (it is suspected by one of the coolies, employed to carry Furniture from there to Mr. West's Bungalow at Byculla) a Telescope, made by Gilbert of London, and having the maker's name, engraved on the slide, 4 Feet in length, and covered with leather—Whoever will bring the same to this office or give such information as will lead to the detection of the thief will be rewarded.—Dated the 2nd of October, 1839.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.* of Xeres.

In Butts at	Rs.	550
Hhds. at	,,	300
Quarter Casks	,,	150

Edmond Bibby and Co.

Bombay, 5th Oct. 1839.

TO BE LET.—A comfortable lower roomed Bungalow, Situated in New Town, opposite to the Police Station—For particulars apply to *Cursetjee Ruttonjee*, or Mr. *J. Barron* Watchmaker.—3d October 1839.

TO BE LET—A new House with two Godowns in Bakehouse Lane.

Apply to Cursetjee Jumsetjee, 5th October, 1839.

FOR SALE—No. XXXV, of the Quarterly Army List, corrected up to the 1st August; Printed on Europe paper.—Price, Rupees Three.—Courier Office, 1st October 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1839.

No. 499. Major John Laurie, of the Regiment of Artillery, Senior Deputy Commissary of Ordnance is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment from the 30th ultimo.

Captain Staunton, of the Artillery, is appointed to succeed Major Laurie, as Senior Deputy Commissary of Ordnance at the Presidency.

No. 500. By a Resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 30th ultimo, Assistant Surgeon Winchester has been appointed Civil Surgeon in Cutch, vice Deacon deceased.

Bombay Castle, 2d October 1839.

No. 501. The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Captain B. Bradford, and Lieutenant N. P. McDougall, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, the former to act as Interpreter, and the latter as Quarter Master to that Regiment, from the date of the departure of Ensign Hervey for the presidency.

No. 502. Veterinary Surgeon T. Hilton, of the Horse Brigade is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor, in Council,
W. S. Boyd, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th September 1839.

No. 108.—First Hospital Assistant T. Connelly and J. Oliver, are relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and 1st Grade Apprentices T. Lowson and J. Mories are promoted to 1st Hospital Assistants and placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1839.

No. 109.—Captain J. C. Hawkins is allowed to proceed to the Mahabuleshwar Hills and to remain there till the 1st November next, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1839.

No. 110.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, as Volunteers for the Indian Navy.

Mr. William Henry Marston.
Mr. Thomas Charles Barker.
Mr. Edmund Peevor, and
Mr William Walton Coates.

It being doubtful whether it was the intention of the Hon'ble Court, to appoint Mr. Coates to the Indian Navy or the Bengal Pilot Service, his admission into the Indian Navy is conditional only.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1839.

No. 111. Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenants Whitlock and Bowring, Messrs. Midshipmen J. S. Draper, and J. Rennie, are promoted to the Rank of Lieutenants leaving the dates of their Commissions to be settled hereafter.

No. 112.—Mr. Metcalf, Commodore's Clerk, to act as Purser and Clerk of the Tigris, in addition to his duties of Commodore's Clerk, from the 1st June last.

By oder of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. Boyd,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 27th September 1839.

Mr. W. Escombe, first assistant to the collector and magistrate of Dharwar, having returned to the Presidency, is directed to resume his appointments, and the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him on the 16th January last, is cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1839.

Mr. R. Y. Fazett, second assistant to the collector of Ruttnageeree, is allowed an extension, till the 1st November next, of the leave of absence granted him on the 28th June last, with permission to proceed to the Mahabuleshwur Hills.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint assistant surgeon Winchester, to be civil surgeon in Cutch, vice Deacon deceased.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1839.

Mr. B. Hutt, judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month, to visit the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. Reid,---*Actg. Chief Secy. to Govt.*
Actg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1839.

Mr. W. H. Wathen, Chief Secretary to Government, is allowed an extension for six months, of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 8th January 1838, to remain at the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1839.

R. H. Brown Esquire, is appointed to officiate as Private Secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor, from the date of Mr. Danvers's assumption of the office of junior magistrate of police.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. F. Bourchier, one month's leave, from the 14th instant, to proceed to Mahableshwur, under the provisions of Sec. XIV. of the absentee regulation. Mr. W. C. Bruce, collector of Bombay, performing the duties of opium agent, and superintendent of stationery; and Mr. R. F. Barra, those of commissioner of the Court of Requests.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following promotions in the civil service.

	Date of Rank.
To be Senior Merchants.	
John Gordon	1st June 1839.
Henry Liddle	
John Webb	
George Augustus E. Campbell	
John S. Law	
William Courtney	
To be Junior Merchants.	
Jonathan D. Inverarity	11th May do.
William H. Harrison	
Richard Y. Bazett	
Henry E. Coldsmid	
Edward H. Dallas	
Charles G. Prendergast	
Edmund C. Jones	
Edward M. Suart	
Thomas Ogilvy	
Charles M. Harrison	
Thomas C. Loughnan	
Frank Sims	
To be Factors	
Henry B. E. Frere	23rd Sept. do.
Samuel Mansfield	
Alexander C. Stuart	
John Buchanan	

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1839.

The Reverend R. Ward, A. M. acting senior chaplain at the presidency, is allowed leave of absence, to proceed to the Deckan, for the benefit of his health, for a period of one month, from the 25th ultimo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. Boyd,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

NOTICE.

Is hereby given for general information, that the Overland Mails to be conveyed by the Zenobia Steamer, on the 7th Instant, will be closed at this office at 12 o'clock precisely on that day.

An after Packet will however be kept open till 1 o'clock P. M. on the terms already published in the Government Gazette of the 5th ultimo.

E. E. Elliot,—*Post Master General.*

Bombay General Post Office,
2nd October 1839.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that, by the Packet to be transmitted subsequently to the Overland Mail, to leave this on the 7th instant, all Letters will be sent "via France or Marseilles" which are not marked "via Falmouth."

The relative rates of Postage for a Single Letter by these routes, is as follows.

Via France	2*s.* 8*d.*
Via Falmouth	1*s.* 6*d.*

E. E. Elliot.—*Post Master General.*

Bombay, Genl. Post Office,
1st October 1839.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that a Steamer will be despatched from Bombay, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 28th of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. Boyd, *Act. Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1839.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 25th November next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. Boyd, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay, Castle, 2nd October 1839.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 976 of 1839.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Finance.

Notice is hereby given, that the following sets of Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Government of Bombay, on the Supreme Government in Calcutta, at thirty day's sight, will be disposed of on Saturday the 12th instant, by Public Sale, at the General Treasury, at one o'clock P. M. vizt.

25	sets of Bills of Co's Rs.	1,000	each Co's Rs.	25,000
10	do.	2,000	each.. ,, .. ,,	20,000
10	do.	3,000	each.. ,, .. ,,	30,000
20	do.	5,000	each.. ,, .. ,,	1,00,000
10	do.	10,000	each.. ,, .. ,,	1,00,000
5	do.	20,000	each.. ,, .. ,,	1,00,000
5	do.	25,000	each.. ,, .. ,,	1,25,000
85 sets.			Co's Rs.	5,00,000

J. H. Crawford, *Accountant General.*

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1839.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM.

The 9th September, 1839.

The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 9th September 1839, with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information.

Act No. XXII of 1839.

An Act for enabling persons charged with offences to make their defence more effectually.

I. Whereas it is expedient to extend to the territories under the Government of the East India Company, the provisions of the Statute. 6th and 7th, William IV. Chapter CXIV,

It is therefore hereby enacted, that all persons tried for any offence in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice, shall be admitted, after the close of the case for the prosecution, to make full answer and defence thereto by Council learned in the law, or by Attorney in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice where Attorties may practise as Counsel.

II And it is hereby declared and enacted, that in all case of summary conviction by a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, exercising jurisdiction within the limits of any of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, persons, accused are and shall be admitted to make their full answer and defence, and to have all witnesses examined and cross-examined by Counsel or Attorney.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that all persons who after the passing of this Act shall be held to bail, or committed to prison, for any offence against the law for which they are to be tried before any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice shall be entitled to require and have on demand (from the person who shall have the lawful custody thereof, and who is hereby required to deliver the same) copies of the examinations of the witnesses respectively upon whose depositions they have been so held to bail or committed to prison on payment of a reasonable sum for the same to be fixed by such Courts respectively. Provided always, that if such demand shall not be made before the day appointed for the commencement of the Sessions at which the trial of the person on whose behalf such demand shall be made is to take place, such person shall not be entitled to have any copy of such examination of witnesses unless the Judges at such trial shall be of opinion that such copy may be made and delivered without delay or inconvenience to such trial; but it shall nevertheless be competent to such Judge, if he shall think fit, to postpone such trial on account of such copy of the examination of witnesses not having been previously had by the party charged.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that all persons under trial in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice shall be entitled, at the time of their trial, to inspect, without fee or reward, all depositions or copies thereof which have been taken against them, and returned into Court before which such trial shall be had.

J. P. Grant.
Offg Secy to the Govt of India.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 25th ultimo.....Chests 1,463

INDORE.

Passes granted up to the 30th April last.....Chests 18,999

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838 to the 25th September 1839..Chests 20,406

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838, to the 24th ultimo.....Chests 9,360

Ditto from the 25th ultimo to the 1st instant.....Chests 29

Chests 9,389

F. Bourchier, *Opium Agent*

Bombay, 2nd October 1839.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Mr. Editor.---In my letter of the 27th August, I stated that I should in my next try to upset the idea that the Ryots are destitute of specie. My own firm belief is, that there is at this moment more of the precious metals in India, than there ever was before, and that too very universally disseminated; but supposing such to be the case, it by no means follows, that the natives are not in an extreme state of misery, which as regards the mass in general, is the case. It has apparently long been taken for granted, that India is rapidly draining of her specie, and if that is true, of course neither the Ryots nor any other natives can have much gold or silver; but I consider it to be an opinion formed with as little consideration, as the persons use, who say, that if the natives universally eat Beef, it would ruin both them and us, instead of having the precisely contrary effect. The grand credits of India, are I fancy opium, cotton, indigo, silk, drugs and diamonds: the debits piece goods, liquor and oilmans stores, remittances public and private, tea, the baser metals, and pearls. As to specie, that is probably exported and imported to considerable extent and must depend on the preponderance of the articles, one way or the other. I myself formerly thought that the China trade was *altogether* against us and consequently a drain on India, but I gradually altered my opinion, and am confirmed in the alteration by seeing, that the Chinese themselves consider the trade against them. Now if the opium, cotton &c. sent to China, does *there* fetch more, than the purchase price of the tea &c. England gets from them, it is certain that the difference between the purchasing and selling prices of the tea, must *fully meet the remittances made from India to England* Allowing such to be the case the question only remains, as to whether England's direct trade with India is against the latter or not: I fancy the indigo, silk, drugs, &c. sent from India far exceed in value the trumpery commodities sent here by England.

But those who say India is drained, will perhaps cry out—well now you think you have proved commerce to be in our favor, pray where is the money? the natives all say they have not got it? When the natives say that all the bullion has left the country, it certainly is not so palpable a farce, as when the chuckling English farmer, during the war, used to observe "I cant think for my part where all the money has got to"; no, the natives chuckle over their wealth, in a different way from an Englishman, and besides the possession of a little gold and silver does not make them wealthy, when it is their sole property. Well, but it may be said, supposing the traffickers to have large sums, at any rate the Ryots have none, or they would not sell their cattle, clothes and children and starve themselves to death during famines, neither would they live from hand to mouth as they do, borrowing the very grain they sow, at an enormous interest, and living in hovels. I reply to all this, first, that I do not mean to say that there are absolutely no people in India destitute, and secondly that other causes may produce such conduct, besides dire necessity. A native sells his cattle during a scarcity, because he must do that, or drive them out of the province, or money would not keep them alive, without costing ten times their value; and at other times, he will allow the collector, to seize and sell his cattle, on the speculation, of its not at any rate doing him much injury, and probably being followed by a remission in his assessment: they sell their clothes, because they cannot be easily concealed, and thieves are plentiful in times of dearth, and because cloth is more easily replaced than specie, amongst a nation of misers: few 1 fancy sell their children; but where they do do so, it is I suspect as often done to spare the *little hoard* as from actual destitution: they starve to death, in trying how little they can live on, and that that little shall be procured gratis: they borrow corn from dealers, at the dear season of the year, to be returned at great interest at the cheap season, because it is much the same, whether A buys a bushel of seed oats, at the sowing season at 10*s*, and has to sell the oats he reaps at 6 shillings a bushel, or borrows the oats to be repaid at 50 per cent; at least he leaves his *hoard untouched* by it, besides which it tends to throw dust in the eyes of the collector, and his minions, and if he keeps his own corn through the year, not to dwell on the difficulty of keeping his family from an extravagant use of it, he has the trouble of preserving it from insects, and the chance of its exciting the cupidity of his neighbours, to consider; however certainly in some, and I suspect in most parts of the country, many of the cultivators keep their own grain through the year; in England I fancy buying and and selling prices, do not vary so much as here, where there are no properly regulated markets, and the grain dealer trade is a monopoly, caused partly by their power of obstructing private sales and partly by the want of *sufficient capital* (land not being capital) amongst the ryots; monopolists are shrewd enough; up to the, day the new grain is actually housed, they keep up prices by tacit concent, and afterwards in the same way depreciate the ripened crop: I believe most ryots to be possessed of sufficient specie, to enable them if they chose, to keep seed corn, but not of sufficient to meet the calls of Government; all have a little but few have enough. Those who think, that a Sonar, who asks for rupees, when he is ordered to make a silver utensil, asks for those rupees to melt up, may believe that bullion is nearly drained from India, because the natives say so, and because he cannot anywhere see a lack of rupees, and feels a great lack of them himself. The ryots are wretchedly lodged, in order to appear poor, by which most of them have some end to gain, and another reason for their being poorly lodged is, that the ground their habitation stands on does not belong to them; this is a good deal the case in large towns, though the town houses look worse than they really are, being built for privacy, a mode in which they will continue to be built, so long as the Government by standing aloof, chuses to remain, *the fosterer of all kinds of social crime and* misery. The committees which I believe are or have been wandering about to inspect title Deeds, seem to me calculated to do much harm and no good; they just make the tenure of land more unsettled than ever; *to do any good there must be but one form of title deed and one system of land revenue common to the whole of the company's possessions.*

In my next if you give this a place, I shall go into the argument why a field of cotton and the neighbouring field in which wheat or badjaree is cuttivated, should pay a similar annual assessment.

Ahmedabad 23th September; 1839. E.

BOMBAY RACES 1840.

1st. Day Tuesday 4th February 1840.

1st Race.—Sweepstakes of Rupees 500 P. P. With Rs 500 from the Fund for all Arab Horses that have never started for purse, plate, Cup match, or Sweepstakes previous to the day of closing-2-Miles-8st.-7lbs. closed on the 15th October.

2nd Race. A Welter Rs 500 from the fund with a Sweepstakes Rupees 150 each 1½ Miles 11st 7lb.

3rd. Race.—Give and Take Rs 500 from the fund with a Sweepstakes of Rs 150 1½ Mile heats, 14 hands carrying 9st.

2nd Day Saturday 8th Feb. 1840.

1st. Race.—The Newsham Stakes of Rs. 500 from the Fund and 2. G. M. Each Supscription, for all Arab horses that never started for plate, Purse, Cup Match or Sweepstakes previous to the Day of naming, 2 Miles. 8st. 4lbs Entrance Rs 100, Closed on the 15th. October when all horses are named.

2nd Race.—Sweepstakes of 100 G. M. Each for all Arab Horses, 8st 7lb, 2 Miles—Closed on the 1st. December, 3 Subscribers or no Race.

3rd. Race.—A Purse of Rs 1500 given by Moosa the Dealer for all Arabs purchased from him after the 1st. January 1839—Sweepstakes Rs 100 each, 2 Miles, 8st 4lb. winners once to carry 5lbs extra, twice or more 7lbs. If only 2 horses start 1000 Rupees given—A horse walking over to receive Rs. 500.

3rd Day Tuesday 11th Feb. 1840.

1st. Race.—Sweepstakes of Rs. 300 P. P. with Rupees 500 from the Fund for all Arabs that have never Won, 8st. 4lb. 2½ Miles—closed on the 15th October.

2nd. Race.—A Purse by the members of the Byculla Club with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 150 each for all Arabs weight for age heats 1½ Miles and a Distance.

3rd. Race.—A Sweepstakes of Rs. 1000 each for all Arabs 8st. 7lbs. 3 Miles—closed on the 1st. December, 3 Subscribers or no Race.

4th. Day Saturday, 15, Feb.

1st. Race.—A Gold Cup the Gift of an amateur, value 150 Guineas, with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 each for all Arabs, bonifide property, 2 Miles 8lbs. 7lbs. The Cup to be the property of any Gentlemen who may win it two successive meetings.

2nd. Race—The Ladies and Bachelors Purse for all Arabs, Rs. 500 from the Fund and a Sweepstakes of Rs. 150 each—1 Mile heats-8st-7lbs.

3rd. Race.—A Whim Plate of Rs. 500 from the Fund for all Arabs weight for age and inches, 14 hands and aged to carry 9st. heats-2.

5th & Last Day Tuesday 18th Feb.

1st. Race.—A Forced handicap for all Winners of Public money during the meeting; optional to losers Rs. 500 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 150 each, 2 Miles.

2nd Race.—A Plate of Rs. 300 from the Fund for the beaten Horses of the Season, with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 75 each. 1½ Mile heats to be handicaped by the Stewards.

3rd. Race.—A Purse of Rs. 100 for all Horses from the Dealers stable, the Second horse to receive 25 Rs. of the above, once round the course.

It is proposed to have a Dinner at the Club on the 15th October the Day closing the Maiden Races—Members wishing to be present are requested to send their names to the Steward by 12 o'Clock the day Previous.

D. M. S.—*Secretary.*

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

October 1st Lieut. Col. P. D. Ottey, 11th Regt. N. I. from Kutch.
Do. Do. Lieut. Russell, ditto ditto from ditto.
Sept. 19th Cadet Hunter Infantry from England.

DEPARTURES.

October 1st Lieut. Col. Thos. Dickenson, Engrs. to Kandallah.
Do. Do. Capt. Willoughby to Mhableshwer Hills.
Do. 3rd Capt Morton, 10th Regt. N. I. to ditto.
Do. Do. Assist. Surgn. Alex. Campbell, to Rajcote.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

On the 3d instant, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend R. Y. Keays A. M. George Pollexfen Esq. to Frances Eleanora second daughter of Thomas Dickins Esq. of Kilbourne Priorys, Kilbourne, London.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 30th Barque England, Thomas Bacon, Master, from Aden, 7th Sept. 1839, left the Hon'ble Company's Euphrates, and Mahi.

DEPARTURES.

October 3rd French Ship Three Brothers, A. Antie, Master to Bourbon.
Do. Do. Ship Lintin, John Gillman, Master to Liverpool.
Do. 4th The Hon'ble Company's Cutter Margaret, J. Roberts Midshipman in charge, to Jaffrabad.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
H. Compy. Steamer..			
Cleopatra.....	Supt. Indian Navy....	London ..	
Paquet d'Havana....	.....	Bordeaux.	
Xanilla.....	Thos Jeffries & Co..	Bordeaux.	
* Lady Feversham..	Dirom C. & Co.....	London ..	2d August.
* George Canning...	Foster & Co.....	do.	30th June.
* Hopkinson.....	Edmund Bibby & Co..	do.	11th July.
Herald.....	Ritchie S. & Co.....	do.	30th June.
* Strabane.....	W. Nicol & Co.....	do.. ..	20th July.
Berkshire.....	Remington & Co.....	do.	In all Augst.
* Princess Charlotte..	Dirom C. & Co.....	Liverpool	30th June.
* Sir Collin Campbell	Gibb Miller & Co.....	do	20th ditto
* Regular.....	Ritchie & Co.....	do.	4th June.
* Malabar.....	Skinner & Co.....	London ..	14th July.
Progre.....	Do.....Do.....	Bordeaux.	4th June.
* Sir Edward Paget..	Do. ...Do.....	London.	8th August.
* General Palmer...	Gisborne Menzies & Co.	do.. ..	13th July.
Peacock.....	.....	do..	
City of Poonah.....	Polexfen Milne & Co..	Liverpool.	Middle Aug.
Julius Caesar.....	.....	do.. ..	
Rothschild.....	W. Nicol & Co.....	do.. ..	
Farima.....	Do Do.....	do.. ..	15th August.
Balfour.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	do.. ..	25th August.
* Cornubia.....	Gibb Miller & Co.....	do.. ..	2d August.
Sesostris.....	.....	London ..	
La Belle Alliance....	.....	do.. ..	
Mount S. Elphinstone.	W. Nicol & Co.....	do.. ..	
Ellora.....	Skinner & Co.....	Clyde....	5th August.

From Singapore—Asia Felix.
" *Colombo.*—Jeune Antoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Cavendish Bentinck, Betsey.
Dirougan, Lowjee Family, Lord Castlereigh and Sullimany.
* *Have Sailed. According to the latest account.*

HIGH WATER TABLE 5th October, 1839.

	Morn.	Even.
Saturday	9 46	10 9
Sunday	10 31	10 51
Monday	11 5	11 20

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

AGRA UKHBAR.—Sept., 21.

Agra.—Sir Edward Ryan arrived at the Station on Thursday, and has since been diligently employed in examining into the state of the Agra College. The learned Judge is among the warmest of the friends of Native Education, and his present trip was, we believe, connected with a wish, personally to ascertain what progress Education is making in these Provinces.

Sir Edward proceeds to Delhee, on the afternoon of the 23rd.

Since our paper was made up, Intelligence has been received at Agra, that the two Naths have expelled Man Singh from Jodhpoor, and are determined to oppose us to the utmost.

Captain Hay of the European Regiment, has been appointed to the command of a Regiment in Shah Soojah's service.

A piece of Ordnance was a few days since found in the bed of the Jumna near Furrah, a discovery that has given rise to much ingenious speculation among our Native Friends.

To the Editor of the Agra Ukbar.

Sir,—We arrived at this place a week ago, but I was both unwilling and unable to write to you before, unwilling as I could give you no account of the parties that had been sent after Dost Mahomed, and unable as the dawk viâ the Punjaub was not established until this morning. Mr. Macnaghten having at last heard from Colonel Wade, who writes that owing to *his having subdued some Ghurees*, and our having taken Guznee, things will soon be settled in Afghanistan!!! and consequently he will be at Cabul with the Bahadur in a few days. My letter to you from Guznee, I think, was written before the Nuwab Jubber Khan came into our Camp; you know, I suppose, that he is the elder brother of Dost Mahomed, and he came to say the Cabul Chief was ready to make his salam to the Shah, if he would agree to make him his Vuzeer, but Mr. Macnaghten would not listen to such terms, he said the Ameer must leave the country, and would only afford him a lakh of rupees per annum on that condition, which, of course, would not be accepted, so the head of the Barakzies will now be hunted like a wild beast, but the parties that were sent after him under Capt. Outram of the Bombay Cavalry, and Capt. Tailor of the European Regiment, are on their way back from Bameean. They were close upon him at one time, but found his party was too strong for them, or the Anzaratees who came to his assistance, and, it is said, he will go on to Bokhara where Col. Stoddart is in confinement, as that country is in the Russian interest, and troops will come there from Orenburgh, if we go to war with the Czar. Shah Soojah did not forget the distance (humbug!!) and march into Cabul as he did into Candahar; on the contrary he took good care to keep *in rear* of our Army, as he has done all along; and, moreover for the two last marches he had a Squadron of Native Cavalry with him, but the King of Cabul thought himself too great a man to return the Officers salute, when he took leave of them at his tent, for he did not even venture into the city on his arrival, but gave out that he would go there on the following morning, when a troop of the 4th Dragoons and a troop of the 16th Lancers were ordered to accompany him, and after waiting some hours they were dismissed with orders to be ready again in the evening, as his Majesty (what a farce) would not go into the city until 3 P. M., as all the great men were first coming to pay him homage, and they are not unlike the great men of our own city, for they are all *bread and belly*, and I don't wonder at it, as this is the Land of Plenty. I should like to know what your Correspondent will compare it to, that said Candahar was like Paradise. I fear you will scarcely believe me when I tell you, that I have seen our grass-cutters in the town eating Grapes, Peaches, Apples, Apricots, &c. &c., drinking iced sherbet too scented with rose-water, out of China cups. and iced creams *with a spoon*. The streets in Cabul are narrow, only three horsemen can ride abreast, so though I accompanied the King, I was some distance from him, as he rode through them, but near enough to have heard the people cry out "Son of Timour, you are welcome," as they are said to have done at Candahar, but as I heard nothing of the kind, I presume they received him in silence!! Perhaps their joy was too great for words, we shall see however, what Mr. Macnaghten makes of it in his dispatch to Lord Auckland. His letters from Candahar was all fudge!! there are not two opinions in Camp upon the subject. We hear that Sir John Keane gave a very different account of every thing in his letters to Government, and that it might not arrive at the same time as the Envoy's, it was sent by the regular dawk, while the other was sent Express. Both these gentlemen I am told regret that Dost Mahomed did not meet us at Mydan' where he had taken up a strong position with his guns, and certainly would havefought, but for the treachery of his troops, and he poor man too at the time was in great distress, on account of the illness of one of his favourite sons Akber, while the other Hyder was a prisoner in our Camp. By the way I can tell you an ancedote regarding the latter, that is a greater proof he was beloved than any thing Macnaghten can relate of Shah Soojah. Hyder Khan is at present in the Fort of Guznee, and when he was taken there, I heard from the Officer who had charge of him, that some of the people burst into tears, who salamed to him as he past! I believe, we shall leave this in September, before we start however I shall write to you again, but I must not conclude this letter without mentioning a circumstance that would be a fit subject for a Junius, yet I will relate the facts, for there is no one in Camp that can punish the offender. I trust the Editors of papers will have the honesty to do so, as I am answerable for the truth!!!

A few days before we arrived here, a Trooper of the 2nd Cavalry went into a field, and as he was sitting received a ball in his leg, from which wound he died the other morning: there was no Inquest held on the body, but as the man had said the report of the gun came from the Head Quarter's Camp! Major Sutters wrote a letter on the subject, and was informed the Trooper had been shot by orders of one of his Aide-De-Camp is said to be——

Yours obediently,
There it is You See!!!

Cabul, Augt. 14, 1839.
(We cant make out the last sentence.—*Printers Devil.*)

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN.—Sept. 19.

We have thus long deferred (in the hope of further and more authentic information) offering our opinions on the very serious imputations made against the characters,—nominally the public characters, but it is a charge, which cannot but attach, if true, to the personal and private characters also,—of Mr. Macnaghten and Sir John Keane; concerning the putting to death of certain prisoners taken in action during the siege of Ghuzni. We do not support the doctrine that this accusation should be rejected by the public, as groundless, merely because it comes before them in an anonymous form; for, even supposing it to be well founded, it is plain that no man in the Army of the Indus should dare to make it in his proper name. He would be a marked man if he did, and though the charge were proved, it is probable that the accuser's prospects would never be advanced. But when we consider that, though there might be apparent grounds for the accusal, still there are so many ways in which its gravamen might be got rid of, and whereby malicious or other bad motives might be imputed to the accuser; it were most unjust on the part of the public to expect an officer to so stand forth, and criminal in the Government to decline enquiring into the matter, because it did not come under their notice in an official shape. Hundreds of alleged public abuses are anonymously pointed out in newspapers; and nothing is more common, in England, than for public men to come forward and repel charges thus advanced, in cases where, if there were no contradiction, there might be reason to suspect that the insinuations were not untrue. On one occasion the Duke of Wellington himself addressed an Editor, in denial of a report about his Spanish (or French) estates, but we forget the particulars. The present charge, then, is in our opinion sufficiently substantive, to render it incumbent on Lord Auckland to call on the functionaries impugned, for its full official refutation; but *we* think that it may be literally true, and yet the responsibility not rest, legally or politically,—and *therefore*, may be, not morally, either—upon the high and trusted officers who are, to all intents and purposes, arraigned upon it at the public bar. The principal question to be considered is, was Shah Shooja, in a right political construction, the *de facto King* of Affghanistan, at the time of the barbarous transaction; or did our government not look upon him as such, until his actual enthronement in the Balla Hissar of Cabool? *we* acknowledged him as King, then he must have had, in our eyes, all the powers and prerogatives that he had when he was King of the country before, and we could not possibly interfere to prevent his exercise of any part of that absolute and despotic power which eastern monarchs are endued withal. In particular cases, the exercise of that power may be most maleficent; but the question, as between the two governments, must be, whether our proclaiming him by our actions a mere puppet in our hands, would not produce a greater political evil, than the granting to him *all his* accustomed Kingly rights, which are not pretended to be disputed by his own subjects. He must be King entirely, or he had better not be King at all; and as Lord Auckland's *very happy* proclamation placed our alliance with him, for the purpose of his re-enthronement, on the broad footing of his legitimate rights, we cannot pretend to trammel any of those rights, by limiting his sovereign functions. Life and death are by (what for want of any other word we must term) the constitution of his kingdom, In his hands; just as much as they are in the hands of the King of Persia, the Sublime Porte, or Mahommed Ali; and, however much, we ought to try to moderate by our persuasion, the rigour of that part of the prerogative in practice, we have no right, by any national law, to say that we will not suffer it to be exercised without our own consent. Dost Mahommed had the like power; and had *he* taken any prisoners, he might have butchered them in cold blood, under the sanction of a thousand precedents,—not *all* confined to the wars of unchristianised people. Whether Dost Mahoummed is a rebel now, and whether, consequently, his adherents are rebels; whether he was a rebel while we acknowledged him; or become so (by public law, we mean) after the entry of Shah Shooja into Candahar as King; or whether not till he actually resisted the Shah at Ghuzni (which we think would limit it too much, for he was, to all intents resisting him all along) is the question by which must be decided, whether the lives of himself and of his followers were justly held forfeit. No doubt, in all rebellions, persons taken in arms against the sovereign are liable to be put to death, in whatever manner the laws or customs of different countries sanction; and in this particular case, we do not think, that either the Envoy or the Commander-in-Chief, who were bound by the treaty, had any right, under that treaty, to interfere with the Shah's mode of exercising his kingly power, any more than, in 1814, the allies had to interfere with Louis the Eighteenth. Advice they might offer and might *privately* make remonstrance, but in the face of the world they had no right to controul him. It is no sound argument, in relation to the point here mooted, to say that it was the power of the Company's Government—the British army—the Company's money—and so forth—which placed Shooja 'on the throne of his ancestors;' for that circumstance gives us no title to curtail his prerogative, which usurpation could not affect, in the theory, nor his long banishment in any degree diminish. Whenever he regained his power—whether by his own enterprise, or by the strength of his alliances, entered into for that purpose—he at once came into the exercise of that power unfettered; and though our Government is morally responsible, if he use that giant's power tyrannously (as some think the English Government is for the blood spilt at the French revolution, which expelled Charles the Tenth) yet politically speaking they cannot deprive him of it lawfully any more than of his throne, while he faithfully adheres to the existing treaty. But every act, which in the least degree partakes of the character of massacre, is so abhorrent, that if the course alleged to have been pursued, toward those prisoners, has really been pursued, we are strongly of opinion that the Governor General is bound to call on his representatives on the spot, to inform him what steps they took to prevent it, or whether they took any steps at all; and if it appear that they did not advise, —urge—remonstrate—against the cruel and ferocious consummation, and plainly shew their abhorrence of it when, in disregard of their entreaties, it was perpetrated; then we hesitate not to say, that they should be publicly disgraced, and socially shunned by all men. But we do not, and we cannot, bring ourselves to believe that they sanctioned, or were even passive at, such cold-blooded barbarity. The Envoy is a man of most gentle disposition, and true kindness of heart, and would not, as the phrase goes, needlessly hurt a fly; and though the Commander-in-chief is a man of passion, peevishness, and obstinacy, yet we are sure he has the British benevolence of feeling, which revolts at bloodshed, and that he would not encourage the practice of cruelty to a vanquished enemy. It is only of course for the present, that we now dismiss the subject.

We have received a copy of the Bengallee translation of the prospectus of the British Indian Society, which has just been reprinted in Calcutta, with the translation on the opposite page By the bye too, the Bengally title should have been printed on the cover. We are glad to see natives of talent and education making this use of their acquirements, and we hope before long that a Corresponding Society will be formed here to co-operate with the parent one at home; above all, in furnishing it with the facts and details upon which alone it can usefully proceed in its good work.—*September*, 20.

A friend has obligingly handed us an extract from a private letter—the date is not mentioned—in which it is stated that 'the Governor, Sir William Nicolay, had permitted the introduction of labourers from Madagascar; that a Mons. Laverdant, a barrister, had proceeded thither, and had effected a treaty with the Queen for procuring a supply; by what authority is not stated. This unlooked-for concession on the part of the Governor had caused universal joy, inasmuch as there was no doubt, that the supply would equal the demand.

Our file of the *Cerneen* is very imperfect, though it reaches down to the 17th August; up to which no mention is made of this circumstance. Our informant here is of the first respectability, and we presume his correspondent can also be relied upon; so we take the fact to be really as stated. The first thing which strikes us, though, is that not much more than a month or two previously much inkshed took place in the Mauritius, in consequence of some three or four natives of Madagascar—who, as they said, to save their lives, had been obliged to fly on board of one of the Colonial trading vessels, at a port on that island, and were desirous of engaging themselves as free labourers—having been imprisoned in *la cage*; which we take to be a sort of police prison. This excited much indignation and a great deal of palaver was wasted thereupon. We have not learnt what was ultimately the fate of these individuals.

This intelligence is of course of the highest importance to all parties connected with the Mauritius, but we doubt greatly Sir William Nicolay's power to make any such concession; and next we think, if he has ventured upon such an order, it will instantly be quashed by the emancipation party at home. No ministry can be formed strong enough, we imagine, to carry any question of this kind. John Bull has paid his money, and will have his money's worth of satisfaction in putting down any thing which approaches to slave trading; and that it will be any thing else, no one acquainted with Madagascar doubts for an instant, we suppose. The *people* i. e. the working classes, are invariably the serfs of the Chiefs; whose power in many parts extends to life and death. The Chiefs are the feudatories of the King or Queen, and would think as little of supplying a thousand men 'to order' as a thousand bullocks. The idea of contracting with individuals in such a country for *free* labour is absurd; and if you contract with the Chief or Queen (since *it* is a queen) you give them money; and this we fancy would be held as slaving—at least we believe that any man-of-war would make a prize of vessels so freighted? The case of Capt. Hawkins, of the Bombay Marine, did not, we believe, amount even to giving money? We recommend our friends of the shipping interest to beware of 'my uncle.' We question much if Sir William Nicolay's authority, however potent it may be in the Mauritius, extends to the high seas.—*Ibid.*

BENGAL HURKARU.—Sept. 19.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the *Selima*, Luckie, from London 14th May; the *Edith*, Sire, from Bourbon 20th August, and the *Le Dreux Beire*, Cornelier, from Pondicherry 8th September.

The Semaphore also reported the *Isabella Cooper*, Salmon, from Greenock 25th May.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—Sept. 20.

Judging from the tone of some of the Bombay papers, and the letter of Nor West by Nor to the *Agra Ukhbar*, we think a re-action is about to take place in those localities, and that we may hope, ere long, to see a goodly list of subscribers to the comprehensive scheme at both Bombay and Agra. Nor West and by Nor takes a just view of the case—let us hope that all the dwellers in the Dooab, and all the loiterers in N. West, may be roused by his call, and arise as one man to join in completing the glorious Comprehensive Scheme.

FRIEND OF INDIA.—Sept. 19.

The probability of a Burmese war.—Various have been the conjectures relative to a Burmese war in the ensuing cold season. Hopes and fears have alternately risen and subsided, and risen again. The capitalist has been looking onward to a new five per cent. loan; and the neglected four ten per cents. have fallen to four, five and six per cents. discount. The merchants have been looking out for the Declaration, to bargain for freight and transport service. The army has been looking forward to the acquisition of fresh laurels, in a field which has already witnessed the triumph of British valour; but we have approached the season for operations without any effective demonstration. Not many weeks ago, the exercise of gun boats in Calcutta, the arrangement for transporting a European corps from Ceylon to Rangoon, & the sudden order issued to the general service corps to proceed forthwith to the Presidency, preparatory to embarkation, seemed to give indication of approaching hostilities; but the general service corps are suddenly ordered to remain fast, and the hopes of war are down at zero. For our part, we are inclined to believe, that however desirable it may be to occupy the Delta of the Irrawaddy, and thus to complete the chain of our post office arrangements by land between Herat and Penang, there will, after all, be no war at all this season.

First; because the season of preparation is over; and no rapidity of combination would enable our armies to complete the subjugation of the country in one campaign. A Burmese war, which should be dragged out to a second campaign, is a thing never to be thought of. It would entail the necessity of sending out a second Lord William Bentinck, to pare down the 'services,' civil, military, medical and ecclesiastical. As our troops could not, therefore, reach Ava before the rains of 1840, we do not think they will be sent on a Burmese expedition in the winter of 1839.

Secondly; when the question of a second Burmese war was first mooted, Tharrawaddee had just gotten possession of the throne of Ava, as Dost Mahomed before him had obtained Cabul, and began to talk big about his own importance in his own Court, and contemptuously about the treaty of Yandaboo, and the Governor General. But circumstances have altered since that period, both in the East and the West. It is now distinctly ascertained, that the Usurper is infinitely more afraid of us, than we can possibly be of him. Not only has he no idea of attempting the recovery of the territory we wrested from his predecessors, but he deprecates a war with the English, as the last of calamities. He knows, that in spite of the hundred thousand rusty muskets which the Burmese Government has acquired since the peace, his raw recruits would stand no chance with the disciplined valour of British troops. If the idea of an English invasion is whispered in Tharrawaddee's ear by the Portugueze lad whom Col. Burney took up with him to Ava, and 'who enjoys Tharrawaddee's confidence, yet sleeps like a dog in some outer chamber of the palace by night,' the Usurper loses his rest. But with all his instinctive dread of British prowess, the King feels that the presence of a British Minister at his Court is a national disgrace, and a galling obstruction to the cruel indulgences of oriental despotism; and he burns to enjoy some independence which the King of Siam, the Emperor of Cochin China, and the Lord Paramount of Eastern Asia, the Emperor of Peken, enjoy. He has therefore, been endeavouring to feel his way to this much cherished independence; and while he has contrived, in his own barbarous fashion, to keep the letter of the treaty, he has broken its spirit. He has admitted the British Minister with his fifty men, and refused all intercourse with him; and he has done every thing, short of open violence, to make Ava too hot for him. We will candidly confess, that at the time when Tharrawaddee's designs were believed to be unequivocally hostile, we advocated the indispensable necessity of forcing the residence of an Envoy on him; but considering the pacific turn of the Usurper's mind, we are almost disposed to think, that the residence or non-residence of our Minister is scarcely worth a war, which must cost us millions, and entail a series of boundless miseries on the Burmese. We believe that Government is now fully convinced, that Tharrawaddee will not go to war, if we do not press the question of a Resident; and if the barbarian were at all open to the influence of political argument, he might plead that, after we had shown our indifference to the necessity of a British Resident at his Court, by neglecting to send one for three years after the treaty, we could scarcely be justified in going to war with him for having delivered the Burmese Court from his presence.

Thirdly; we are inclined to think, that since the usurpation of Tharraw addee, the plot has thickened so rapidly in the West, that Government would gladly compound for peace in the East on honorable terms. In the present aspect of affairs, Government will require some deeper provocation, than the dismissal of Col. Burney, to warrant a war on the eastern frontier, which must exhaust the public finances, and distract the attention of the public authorities. The period appears to have arrived, which the prophetic eye of Napolean foresaw, when he predicted that the civilized world would, at no distant period, be called to take up arms to prevent a Universal Russian Despotism. The crisis has as length turned up, in which the French Revolution brought on, will shake society to its centre. Western Asia is again about to become the theatre of grand enterprizes. The events which have this year transpired in Affghanistan, are connected with a circle of movements, of which Constantinople is the centre, and the Indus one of the extremities. To our minds, the best justification of Lord Auckland's acts, is to be found in the Russian demiofficial declaration, that if he had exhibited less energy and decision, the path of Russia would have been abundantly simplified. But we will not break a lance with the *Harkaru* on this subject. The wisdom, or the folly of the Affghan campaign, depends on European movements. This, however, we may say, that the magnitude of those interests which have arisen in the West, have necessarily disposed Government to peace and economy in the East.

SUMACHAR DURPUN.—*October*, 4.

Burmah.—At the close of last week there appeared every prospect of a war with the Burmese; but, at present, the probability has diminished. It is supposed that Government has received intelligence of the dread in which the British name is held at Ava. And, it seems probable, that if Tharrawaddee ever entertained any hope of being able to cope with the English, that hope will be altogether dispelled, when he hears of the success of the expedition in Affghanistan, and of the occupation of Cabul by the British troops. The Regiments which had been ordered down to Barrackpore, with the intention of being sent to Arracan have been countermanded; and the two Regiments, the 12th and the 15th, which left Barrackpore several weeks ago for the Western Provinces, have now been ordered to return. These movements look as though Government had no idea of going to war with the Burmese for the present.

MADRAS.

MADRAS COURIER.—Sept. 23.

The Bombay papers of the 11th instant announce the dethronement of the Raja of Sattara and the elevation of his brother in his stead. Buonaparte was called the greatest King-maker of his day; but his talent in that respect was nothing to that of Honorable John, who makes a King one day and unmakes him the next with the greatest *sang froid* possible. We cannot help admiring the last paragraph of Sir J. Carnac's Proclamation in which he states that "the British Government have no views of advantage and aggrandizement." Can any body inform us what other objects they have ever had in view since the British standard was first planted in India?

As a considerable portion of our last issue was in type before the arrival of the overland, and as it was necessary to publish an Extra with all despatch, we found it impossible to insert our Correspondent's letter of the 15th July which will be found below.

The Home Intelligence by the July Mail is rather interesting but not very important. Sir J. Hobhouse's reply to Mr. Phillips in reference to the Comprehensive Scheme is not likely to be satisfactory to the advocates of that measure in India. They endeavoured to show at the last Steam Meeting in Calcutta that their prospects in England were then very bright; and *they* will be satisfied perhaps even with the reply of the little President of the Board of Controul; but no man in his sober senses can believe that the Home Authorities will ever have anything to do with the Comprehensive Scheme. The late convention between France and England will render the plan unnecessary on the other side of Alexandria; and the Honorable Company are taking steps to improve the commercial intercourse between Bombay and Suez, which is all *they* require; leaving those who want Steamers from other parts of India to find them themselves.

Whether Sir J. Hobhouse coupled Calcutta and Bombay, and Madras and Ceylon, as if the two former were on one side of India and the two latter on the other, or whether the language may be attributed to the reporter it is impossible to say; but the people at home have certainly great difficulty in understanding the relative position of the three Presidencies; the general opinion however, even in the House of Commons, is in favour of Madras and Bombay being on the same side of India.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—September 24.

The Judge Advocate Generalship.—The friends of Lieutenant Colonel Alves will be happy to learn that there is every probability of that excellent officer succeeding to the situation of Judge Advocate General of the Army. Should it prove so, and we have not a doubt on the subject, Colonel Alves' appointment will, we feel assured, give very general satisfaction, as an officer of greater professional experience could not have been selected for this highly responsible office, or one who has a more thorough knowledge of the duties of the Department.

Captain Thompson.—We regret to announce the sudden death at Trichinoply of Captain Thompson, of the 5th Native Infantry: an officer very much and deservedly lamented.

The Kurnool Force.—Our intelligence from the Kurnool Force is, we believe, of one day's later date than that given by the *Spectator* on Saturday last, which may account for its more unfavorable complexion as regards the health of the Troops. We regret to state that the Cholera had appeared in Colonel James' Brigade, and of five cases three had terminated fatally. In other respects our accounts agree with those of our cotemporary. Much rain had fallen in all directions, and from the wretched state of the roads, the Ordnance and Commissariat supplies had been delayed. Complaints are made against the want of judgment exhibited in selecting Adoni as the spot for concentrating so large a Force, in preference to Peddah Cherroo; which had been recommended. We expressed our opinion on the subject in the *United Service Gazette* of the 20th ultimo, and from the recollection we had of the localities, therein stated that the ground at Adoni was too confined for so extensive a Camp, whilst at Peddah Cherroo, a Force of twenty thousand strong would find space in abundance, and so it turns out, for at Adoni the camping ground will not accommodate one half of the Troops, ordered to rendezvous there.

Since writing the above we have received accounts from the Camp of the 3d Light Infantry, from Madeovaram on the right bank of the Toombudra, dated 16th instant, and regret to state that twenty cases of Cholera had occurred in that Corps during the two preceding days, nine whereof had a fatal termination. There had also been one case in the Sappers and Miners who were in the neighbourhood of the 3d Light Infantry. The weather is represented as dreadfully hot, notwithstanding which the remainder of the Troops continued very healthy.

MADRAS HERALD.—September 25.

Sattarah.—The prompt decision with which Sir James Carnac has acted towards the foolish and headstrong Rajah of Sattarah, whose fate will doubtless prove a salutary warning to many a native chieftain, augurs well for the character of his administration. The British Government must now be convinced of its folly in ever putting such a man on a nominally independent throne, especially when there was not the smallest occasion for it. Had we merely released him from the thraldom in which his old foe held him, and given him a moderate pension for life, he would in all probability have thought himself eminently fortunate, but by giving him the appearance of an independent Sovereign we put him in a position where he could give us so much trouble that it became indispensable to remove him, so that the only real fruit remaining from his exaltation is the oppression and poverty under which his unfortunate subjects have groaned during the whole period of his misrule. Next to resuming Sattarah at once, the appointment of an old and childless man like Appa Sahib is undeniably the most prudent step that could have been taken.

Bombay Arrangements.—*Two Calcutta Dawks late for the Steamer*—The Calcutta dawks of the 26th and 27th ultimo (both *safe* days) were too late for the *Berenice*—that of the 26th not arriving for seven hours after she had sailed, on the 18th Instant, and that of the 27th not having arrived at post hour on the following day.

The Bombay Papers however insist that the alteration of the date of the Steamer's departure had nothing on earth to do with this mishap, because they say a similar delay *would have* occurred in that case too.

The delay certainly is most unfortunate for the interests of Calcutta, whose noble efforts in the cause of Steam merit a better fate, but justice compels us to admit that the Bombay Government left no means untried to secure the timely arrival of the Mail, and also that they delayed the Steamer as long as they possibly could.

CEYLON HERALD.—Sept. 13.

We are sorry to learn that His Excellency the Governor still continues so very unwell from the effects of his recent attack of fever, as to prevent his transacting any business. A trip to Nuwera Ellia or even the Cape is, it is said, considered indispensable.

We have this day to perform one of the painful duties, that devolve on public Journalists, namely, to record the death of John Dinwoodie, Esq. acting Judge of the District Court of Colombo No. 1 South, which melancholy event took place on Tuesday at 7 o'clock P. M. Mr. Dinwoodie was seen in his Court only the preceding Saturday apparently in perfect health, and on the Sunday morning following he was attacked with repeated epileptic fits, after which he was occasionally delirious until he breathed his last.

Of Mr. Dinwoodie's worth in a public point of view but one opinion can prevail. Endued with talents above the generality of his class he was eminently calculated to discharge, the important duties confided to him. He arrived in Ceylon, we believe in 1829, since which time he held different Offices in the Revenue and Judicial departments. The services he latterly rendered Government during the short time he discharged the duties of Fiscal of Colombo are fresh in the memory of our readers. His activity and vigilance not only contributed in a great measure to cleanse the augean confusion of that department, but to bring to light certain malpractices which existed in it for a long time and which, but for him, would have still extended their pernicious influence to the detriment of Government and the public interests.

In 1838 Mr. Dinwoodie was appointed to fill the Judgeship of the District Court of Colombo No. 1. South, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Buller to the Agency. In this situation, the satisfaction he rendered has been more than once alluded to by us. The elementary law education he received in Scotland combined with his perservering research and his endeavours to make himself complete master of every case that was brought before him, to examine it in all its bearings and to consult every authority within his reach, made him eminently fit for the Office above any other Civil servant holding judicial situations in Ceylon. His affability of demeanour and uniform courtesy won the respect and esteem of the bar—whilst at the same time by his independence of character and determination of purpose he ever jealously preserved the dignity of the Court.

In him the Bench has lost an honest, able and impartial Judge, and the public, a servant whose talents and extensive information commanded universal respect.

The funeral took place on Wednesday evening and was attended by a large concourse of Inhabitants—

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English, Burgher, and Native. The body was carried by Soldiers and the following Gentlemen acted us Ball-bearers.—

The Hon'ble Mr. Carr	The Hon'ble Mr. Turnour
Major Anderson	J. G. Hillebrand Esq.
A. Fraser Esq.	

Mr. Cramer, Secretary of Mr. Dinwoodie and Mr. Whiting the District Judge, acted us chief mourners.

The body was preceded by the Police,—the Peons walking on two sides three and three, and a line of 12 Serjeants in the middle following each other in due order. The Peons had black crape upon their belts and the Serjeants black ribbon on their arms in addition to the crapes. His remains were interred at the Wolvendhal burial ground, the Revd. Owen Gleme reading the Service in a most impressive manner.—It is painful to reflect on the sad havoc death has been making here of late. Within a few days of each other two important Judicial vacancies have occurred, Mr. Stoddart and Mr. Dinwoodie were school-fellows together at the law classes in Edinburgh. Both these have been cut off in the prime of life and apparently in the bloom of health.

Notice is hereby given that the Right Hon'ble the Governor has been directed by his Medical Advisers to cease from business for the next ten days.

By His Excellency's Command.

GEORGE TURNOUR.—*Acting Colonial Secretary.*

Colonial Secretary's Office.
Colombo, 16th September, 1839.

On Saturday the Barque *Hector*, Captain Johnson, from Tutucoreen the 14th Instant! and the *Golconda*. Captain Bell, from Bombay the 6th instant, and yesterday the Barque *Alexander*, Captain MacLachlan, from Bombay 10th instant, all arrived in the Roads. The *Golconda* is bound to Galle and Madras.

The Ship *King William* left the Roads for Galle on the 14th instant, and the *Golconda* yesterday.—*Ibid.*

We doubt not but that the sympathy of our readers will be excited at the perusal of the notice which appears in this days paper concerning the indisposition of the Governor.—It was first brought on, we understand, by the exertions from Kandy to Traincomalie and back—a task to which his advanced years and delicate health were not equal.—Our contemporary states from report that His Excellency will return to Colombo and set off in the *Wellington* for a short cruise every day.—We hope that this measure will be productive of benefi ial results and that in a short time more His Excellency will be restored to us in his wonted health and good spirits.—*Ibid.*

The Lord Bishop of Madras will, we understand be at Colombo, about the first or second week of October. His Lordship is likely to stop here for 6 or 7 months.—*Ibid.*

CHINA.

CANTON REGISTER,—JULY 16.

Memoranda of a visit to Chunhow, the temporary residence of the imperial commissioner, who in person there superintended the destruction of the opium, recently surrendered to the Chinese government. June 17th 1839.

IN the afternoon of the 15th instant, at the request of Mr. King, I embarked with him from Macao, in the ship Morrison, Captain Benson, and proceeded up the river to Chuenpe. Mr. K.'s object was two fold;—first to witness the destruction of the opium, then going on in that neighbourhood; and in the second place to make inquiries respecting the conditions, on which ships may hereafter enter the Bogue. Since many declare that the Chinese would not destroy one catty of the drug, and many others have expressed their belief that should the destruction be actually undertaken, great quantities would be purloined; it seemed the more desirable that some foreigners should obtain admittance to the place where the drug was actually being destroyed.

The opportunity, therefore, of being an eye-witness of a scene so novel was gladly improved, with the determination to make every practicable inquiry and observation, respecting the fidelity of the work as it went on under the immediate inspection of the high commissioner. Contrary to our expectations, no obstacles were opposed to our wishes; and I have only to regret, that others could not have availed themselves of a like opportunity to witness the same scene. That liberty to do this should be given, seems evidently to have been intended by the emperor's own mandate, in which he commands, that the opium should be destroyed in Canton, where natives and foreigners "both a like might hear of it, and see it."

About noon, on the 16th, the Morrison anchored at Chuenpe, near the station where the deliveries were made from the receiving ships, perhaps two miles below the fort on Anunghoy, and less than one fourth that distance from the guns on Chuenpe and those in the junks of war in Anson's bay. In the course of the afternoon a card, and an open note stating the objeet of the visit, were put into the hands of the chief naval officer on the station, who after some demuring, saying the request ought to have been made at Macao, &c., promised to send off both by express to the commissioner, and to return an answer before noon next day. A pilot, who came off from the fleet at sunrise, the following morning, to make inquiries about the Morrison, said a favorable answer would be given; and his report seemed to be confirmed by the unusual display of flags on board the junks, and by the appearance of several large barges in the fleet.

At half- past nine o'clock, A. M., one of the large boats came along side, having on board Loo Taeyue, a naval officer of the rank of captain. He was immediately received on board, and conducted into the cabin. After being seated, and passing compliments, he said he had been directed by the high commissioner, and the admiral, his master, to convey in person their pleasure that Mr. K. should proceed to Chunhow. He asked whether the party would prefer to go in his barge, or in the captain's gig; and remarked that it was unnecessary for us to take any arms, as we should be escorted by several boats, and faithfully protected and conducted back by himself. He further very politely—and very gallantly too for a son of Han—inquired if Mrs. King would like to join the party.

While our boat was being made ready. Loo improved the opportunity to give us some account of his valiant selt and of the imperial navy, and made sundry inquires about admiral Maitland, whom he had the pleasure of seeing some months back. He inquired particularly for Mr. Morrison, who acted as interpreter on that occasion; and wished to know if the English superintendents, Elliot and Johnston, were both at Macao. He did his best to make himself agreeable to us, and was throughout the day attentive and lavish of compliments. He admired the ship and crew, and did not fail to mark the contrast between them and his own.

At 10 o'clock we left the Morrison, our party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. King, captain Benson, myself and six seamen. Loo, in his own boat, manned with about 60 seamen, with a few attendants led the way, and our gig followed. As we passed through the fleet, several other boats, with officers on board, joined the party, some under sail, and others with rowers—all in high spirits and full of glee, When off Anson's bay, having a little islet on our right and the ruins of an old fort on the left, we passed through Samhow (the *three mouths* of the creek) and over Shakok (Sandy point)' and with fair wind and tide reached Chunhow, in less than an hour from the time of leaving the ship. Chunhow is, I should think, five or six miles from the fort on Chuenpe; and nearly due east, distant, say, two miles from the fort on Anunghoy. From the islet, abovementioned, our course was N. E. up a small creek, with hills and dales rice-fields and rivulets, on each side. A few poor houses were seen here and there, with two or three small villages off to the south-east. In the opposite direction, near the banks of the creek, there was a military station, a mere watch-house, and a large ancestral temple. A good many boats were passing and repassing the river, exhibiting on all sides the aspect of quiet and industry.

Chunhow is a long narrow village, on the east side of the creek, running north and south, perhaps one third of a mile. The site selected for the deposit and destruction of the opium, is on the bank of the creek, at the brow of a hill, a short distance from the north end of the village, including an area about 400 or 500 feet square, strongly empaled with bamboos. Crowds of spectators appeared in the boats, on the houses, and on the sides of the hill, as our party passed by the village. As we approached the landing-place, the war-boats and junks beat a salute; and two divisions of troops, in full uniform, were drawn up under their respective standards, one on the south, the other on the north, of the enclosure. It was a fine morning, and the Chinese seemed delighted with the arrival of our little gig. The scene around us, taking it all in all, was pleasing and somewhat imposing; still there was something in the work itself which made me feel sad and sick at heart.

Just before reaching the landing-place, Loo, our guide, asked whether we would see the commissioner. Being answered in the affirmative, he inquired what ceremonies we would perform, and whether we would make the *kotow* or not. Refusing to perform the latter, and intimating what would be our own pleasure, it was agreed at once, that we should conform to the usages of our own country.

Loo, stepping on shore before us, begged us to wait till he could announce our arrival, and make arrangements for our reception. After a short absence, he returned attended by a military officer, named Wongchin, deputed by the commissioner to wait on the visitors. He wore a long heavy cutlas, and was booted and belted like a warrior. He was a Mohammedan, a native of one of the northern provinces; rather tall, stout, of a very dark complexion, wearing a thick long black beard. He had evidently been bred in the camp, and inured to a martial life. As he and Loo approached our gig, the latter pointed out each of us, by name; and then requested me to step on shore. After a formal introduction to his friend Wongchin, Loo stated the arrangements that had been made for the occasion! we were first to examine the whole works in detail, and afterwards were to have an audience with the commissioner, if we desired it. Also it was intimated, that we should choose our own time, and inspect every part as long and as minutely as we wished.

Our party now stepped from the gig, and passing along a pier, entered the enclosure. This, as described above. was a large area, surrounded by a strong palisade, like a Malayan camp. There were gates on each side, excepting the east; at these sentinels were stationed; and no person was allowed to enter without a ticket. And on going out of the place, every one was examained. The number of workmen was said to be about five hundred. The number of officers, civil and military, could not have been less than sixty or eighty. A collection of finer looking men I have scarcely ever seen. Many of the clerks and attendants, too, were young and good-looking. All these officers were employed as inspectors and overseers. A part of them were on elevated seats, under mat sheds, to watch all the movements, in every part of the enclosure; and their position, was such that nothing could escape their notice. By alternation some of these were kept always at their posts, day and night. Another part of the officers, superintended the delivery of the opium from the chests, which had been stored up in small enclosures within the large one. Special care was taken to see if each chest and parcel now corresponded to what it was marked down at, when taken from the storeships.

On the west side of the enclosure, just within the palisades, were three large vats, or trenches, running from east to west, say 150 feet long, 75 feet broad, and 7 deep, flagged with stone, and lined along the sides, with heavy timbers. Each of these three had its own fence, with entrances only on one side. When we were there, one had no opium in it; a second was being filled; and another was nearly ready to be emptied.

The process to which the drug was subjected, was briefly this. In the first place a trench was filled two feet deep, more or less, with fresh water, from the brow of the hill. The first trench was in this state, having just been filled with fresh water. Over the second, in which the people were at work, forms, with planks on them, were arranged a few feet apart. The opium in baskets was delivered into the hands of coolies, who going on the planks carried it to every part of the trench. The balls were then taken one by one and thrown down on the planks, stamped on with the heel till broken in pieces, and were then kicked into the water. At the same time, other coolies were employed in the trenches, with hoes and broad spatulas, busily engaged in beating and turning up the opium from the bottom of the vat. Other coolies were employed in bringing salt and lime, and spreading them profusely over the whole surface of the trench. The third was about half filled, standing like a distiller's vat, not in a state of active fermentation, but of slow decomposition, and was nearly ready to be drawn off. This was to be done, through a narrow sluice, opened between the trench and the creek. This sluice was two feet wide, and somewhat deeper than the floor of the trench. It was furnished with a screen, made fine like a sieve, so as to prevent any large masses of the drug from finding their way into the creek.

By half-past 11 o'clock, we had examined, and re-examined every part of the process of destruction. The degree of care and fidelity, with which the whole work was conducted, far exceeded our expectation; and I cannot conceive how any business could be more faithfully executed. The watch was apparently much stricter, on every side, than it was during the detention of foreigners in Canton. One poor man, at Chumhow, for only attempting to carry off small pieces of opium, about his person, was, on detection, almost instantly visited with the extreme penalty of the law. If any was pilfered, it must have been in very small quantities, and at the most imminent hazard of life—at least, so I am constrained to believe.

Well satisfied with the inspection of the trenches, we were again asked if we were ready to see the commissioner. A seat for Mrs. K. was provided near the boat in one of the watch-houses, where she was furnished with tea and sweetmeats, attended by captain Benson, while Mr. King and myself, conducted by Loo and Wongchin, proceeded to the east side of the enclosure, to the apartments of the commissioner. These were large and commodious, built of bamboos, like the temporary theatres of the Chinese. The hall of audience was about twenty feet square, a little elevated, and open on the west side, so as to command a full view of the trenches and landing-place. The floor was covered with carpets, and the walls decorated with scrolls. When within a few yards of the hall Loo pointed out to us one by one the officers, we were going to meet. Lin, his majesty's high commissioner, occupied the east side of the hall alone, seated in a broad chair or sofa, with two tables near him, one on each side. The admiral, or commander-in-chief, of the maritime forces of the province, occupied a seat alone at the commissioner's right, on the north side of the hall at his left; on the south side of the hall, the hoppo and commissioner of justice, or *nganchasze*, were seated. All the other officers were standing, some within and others without the hall, habited in their summer dresses, wearing silk boots, with light straw hats or bonnets, crowned with buttons indicative of their respective rank.

When leaving Macao, we had little expectation of being so soon ushered into the presence of such dignitaries as those now before us. However, we determined to take full advantage of Chinese moderation and to protract our interview so as to see and to learn whatever the occasion would allow. With a suitable air of indifference, and all due gravity, *à la Chinoise*, we advanced to the west side of the hall. Here we took off our hats, and bowed to the commissioner, standing directly before him, surrounded by a dense crowd of officers and attendants. Loo and Wongchin, at the same time, in the middle of the hall, kneeled and prostrated themselves before his excellency; who immediately bade them rise, and the conference commenced, and lasted full two hours. Loo and Wongchin were chief speakers, first addressing the commissioner, and then communicating with us.

The commissioner opened the conversation by inquiring if Mr. K. had received his communication, addressed to him, sometime back, while in Canton. In replying to this, reference was made to the inconveniences and losses sustained by the late proceedings; and it was inquired, whether any security would be given that such should not occur in future. This prepared the way to ask for a specification of the conditions on which ships will henceforth be allowed to enter the port. His excellency said, the evils had grown gradually and secretly, because their authors had been dealt with so leniently; and that now the time had come when forbearance was no longer possible. It was solely for the suppression of the traffic in opium that the late severe measures had been prosecuted. The illicit trade he said, must now be stopped; the other should be protected. After speaking long and animatedly on this point, the commissioner gave the following in writing.

"Vessels engaging in the regular and honorable trade, and really having no connection with the hurtful practice of introducing opium, shall assuredly receive additional favour, and shall in no way be involved in difficulties.

"Vessels engaging in the clandestine sale of opium, shall assuredly be examined and treated with great severity, and no degree of favor or leniency shall be shown to them.

"All those who are good, are conscious of their upright intentions; and all those who are evil, are conscious of their bad intentions. Certainly the good shall not be involved on account of the evil; and as certainly, the evil shall not be excused on account of the good.

"Let the good, dismissing all anxiety of heart, prosecute their commerce freely, without any apprehensions of difficulty.

"As for those who are evil, it only remains that they early turn about, change their practices, and abandon their vain expectations.

In the course of the conversation, Mr, K. presented two papers to the commisioner--one refering to his own vessels, asking that they might enter as formerly. This, the commissioner said, should be granted. In the second paper, after alluding to the unhappy and dangerous position into which affairs have been recently placed, it was urged, that speedy reparation ought to be made for all losses that had been unjustly incurred, that ample security should be given that the like interruption of the regular trade should not again occur, and that it should be clearly proclaimed that it was only against the traffic in opium that severity is to be exercised. With a view to remove existing evils, to guard against their recurrence, to preserve peace, and to extend commerce, it was further suggested--, that the port-charges should be fixed according to the amount of goods;- that three additional ports, northward, should be opened to all foreigners:--that merchants should be allowed to have their families reside with them:--that in all criminal cases the offender should be tried by his own consul, acting jointly with the local commissioner of justice:--that ministers plenipotentiary should be allowed to reside in the capital, near the emperor; &c.

Very particular inquiries were made respecting the intentions of the English in withdrawing from the port, and also as to the best mode of conveying communications to the queen and other European sovereigns, in order to secure their co-operation for the suppression of the traffic in opinion.

Inquiries were made for maps, geographies, and other foreign books; and particularly for a complete copy of Morrison's Dictionary.

From the whole drift of the conversation and inquiries, during the interview, it seemed very evident that the sole object of the commissioner was, and is, to do away the traffic in opium, and to protect and preserve that which is legitimate and honorable. Both in the manner and matter of his conversation, he appeared well; betraying, indeed, now and then, more or less of that partiality for his own country and sovereign, and that disregard of all others, which are so characteristic of great statesmen. Throughout, he was bland and vivacious, and exhibited nothing that was "barbarious or savage." He appeared to be not more than 45 years of age; is short, rather stout; has a smooth full round face, a slender black beard, and a keen dark eye. His voice was clear, and his tones distinct. His countenance indicated a mind habituated to care and thoughtfulness. Once only he smiled—almost laughed,—as Mr. K. declined to characterize the members of the cohong. The question was, who of them were good? It was not answered. The accounts given him of British naval power—especially of the steamer—seemed rather unpalatable, and once or twice raised a frowning look on his brow.

After taking leave of the commissioner, we were conducted back in the same manner, we came up. A large collection of presents were sent after us. At five' p. m. we were on our way back to Macao. About nine o'clock, in the evening, our old friend Loo came down to return the papers to us for translation, they having been presented in English, and the commissioner's linguists being unable to understand them. A translation was promised to be sent ready, and he again took leave. The next day we returned to Macao, will pleased with the trip.

P. S.—The commissioner has in his service four natives, all of whom have made some progress in the English tongue. The first is a young man, educated at Penang and Malacca, and for several years employed by the Chinese government at Peking. The second is an old man, educated at Serampore. The third is a young man who was once at the school at Cornwall, Cos. U, S. A. The fourth, is a young lad, educated in China,—who is able to read and translate papers, on any common subjects, with much ease, correctness and facility.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 5*th* OCTOBER, 1839.

The following is the only arrival since our last, 30th Sept, Barque *England*, Thomas Beacon master, from Aden 7th, Sept.—Left there the H. C. Ships *Euphrates* and *Mahie*.

Passengers per *Zenobia*. The only name recorded, in addition to the list published in our last number, is that of "William Edmond Esqr."

We have received no Papers or letters, since our last issue, adding any thing of interest to the intelligence from the Army we then published. The ill feeling displayed by our Calcutta contemporaries towards Sir John Keane has found a fresh field, on which to shew itself, in the story extracted from an anonymous letter, of some five and twenty prisoners having been shot by Schah Soojah, while on the march from Ghizne to Cabool. We consider that our Brethern have thrown away a vast deal of virtuous indignation and fine writing, upon a subject, of which it may be said we are entirely ignorant, and the real facts of which may turn out, as no doubt they will, the very reverse of those given by the aforesaid anonymous vituperator of Sir John and of every body else in authority over him.

There are letters in Town from Herat to the 7th August. Col. Tod's Party made the passage from Candahar, without experiencing molestation of any kind, and had met a very flattering reception from Kamran. The Place is however described to be in a sadly ruinous state, the whole suburbs being exactly as the Persians left them, level with the earth, and the fortifications of the City so dilapidated, as almost to make it a work of despair, to attempt to restore them. All however will be done that Engineer skill and English energy and perseverance can do. Herat is described as a poor town, with only about 6000 Inhabitants and chiefly remarkable for the existence of that abominable practice described by Wolff and others as privailing at Balkh and Bokara, of entrapping and selling as Slaves every one that can be conveniently laid hold of, a practice in which all indulge from the Prince downwards, and which is so confirmed that a Horse, Donkey or any other thing for sale in the market is estimated by its worth in Slaves. We hope that the influence of our Countrymen will prevail upon Kamran to put an end to so odious a practice.

The latest intellegence from Ceylon represents the health of the Governor as being far from good. We have given some particulars from the *Herald* received yesterday.

We hear that the Brig *Regia*, bound for Karak with Ordnance Stores &c. had run ashore at Jeffrabad on the Guzerat Coast, and that the *Margaret* Cutter had gone yesterday to her relief.

In our last number we stated, upon what appeared to us very good authority, that a Despatch had been received from the Court of Directors, blaming the late Government for the part it had taken in the recent disputes between the Parsees and the Missionaries. We have since been assured by another Party, who has access also to the best sources of information, that the Despatch in question does not convey any expressions of blame whatever, or do more than direct that the court should be furnished with precise information on the subject. We cannot of course decide between such conflicting statements, and must therefore be content to remain *in dubio*, until it is the pleasure of the Government to divulge the contents of the Despatch; a satisfaction that we doubt the Public has little chance of obtaining, so long as the present system of secrecy keeps its ground.

The *Augsbury Gazette* states that Mohammed Ally had been induced, by the representations of the English authorities in Egypt, to evacuate the Island of Bahrein in the Persian Gulph, and to withdraw his Army. The evacuation of Bahrein could have cost the Old Pasha few regrets, for it happens that he never had possession of it, or the slightest authority there, but the withdrawal of an Army, destined and expected to extend his fame and Power along the shores of the Persian Gulph, and to the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates, must have been a bitter Pill and hard to swallow, to a man of his temperament, whose career has been marked by continual success, in almost every thing he has undertaken. It is certain however that Kourshed Pasha has withdrawn his Army to Thermida *en route* for Head Quarters at Djedda, that all designs upon Bussorah and Bagdad have been abandoned, and that his attention has latterly been directed to the future Government of the Nejid, which is described as a fruitful country and a much more valuable acquisition to Mohamed Aly than was generally supposed. Kourshid had made himself extremely popular, by having displaced the reigning family, and installed a descendant of Soud in the Musnud, an event that had been celebrated by great rejoicings all over the Country. Like all true, thorough bred Turks, he will just remain until he has fleeced the People of every thing valuable belonging to them, and then he will depart, leaving them his blessing, as dutiful and obedient children of his Master.

The representations of the Press have at length called forth the following Garrison order, upon a subject that has for sometime afforded matter of just complaint to the native community.

BY BRIGADIER VALIANT K. H.

In reference to the Standing Orders of the Garrison Sect. XIX. Article 7, the Commanders of the Garrison Gate Guards are requested to be very careful, in seeing that the Sentinels, on the entrances to the Fort, do not exceed their duty in causing Umbrellas to be closed by persons passing into or out of the Fort.

As many persons, who pass the Gates, cannot be acquainted with the order in question, the Sentinels are to desire the Summerheads to be closed, but on no account are they to break or destroy them, or to use their Muskets or Bayonets in enforcing this Order.

The Single Justice act, we observe, has became law. It is limited to offences committed within the Town of Calcutta and on the Hoogley, and is so fenced with restrictions, and guards against the abuse of Power, that after all said against it, we think there is little chance of its ever becoming an instrument of mischief.

By an Act of the Legislative Council dated the 9th Ultimo, now passed into a Law, all Persons tried,—in any of her Majesty's Courts of Justice, as well as in all cases of summary conviction by a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace exercising jurisdiction within the limits of any of her Majesty's Courts of Justice,—are given the benefit of Counsel, in the same manner as provided by the statute 6 and 7 William IV Capt. 114, conferring that privilege upon Prisoners in England. We hail this as a wise and humane step in the progress of Legislation in this Country, and hope it is only a prelude to other measures conceived in the same benevolent spirit.

The *Semaphore of Marseilles*, which is regarded as a sort of Oracle on the affairs of the East, all throughout the shores of the Mediterranean, has an article in its issue of 1st August, on the subject of the appointment of a French diplomatic agent to Persia, and in answer to certain remarks, made by us, relative to that measure, at the time when the nomination of M. Loève Weimar was talked of. The *Semaphore* appears to think that its announcement of that event had created a prodigious sensation in this Country, equal almost to an irruption of Russians across our frontier. Now the truth is that, of all the Indian Press, this Journal alone noticed the circumstance, and we noticed it, not so much to complain of the measure, or to point out its absurdity, for the name and influence of France in Eastern Asia are so entirely forgotten and gone, that nobody ever associates her in any way with the events of these days, but as evincing an unfriendly feeling on the part of the Molé Government, at the very time when the major part of the Press of both Countries was holding out, that the friendship between the two Countries was indissoluble. If the nomination of M. de Weimar ever had any existence beyond the imagination of the Marseilles Editor, whose bitterness towards England and extravagant national conceit have latterly appeared in all manner of little ways, it is very certain that the view we took of M. de W's unfitness for such an appointment was exactly that entertained by the Soult Ministry, who had no sooner obtained Power, than they cancelled his appointment. An attempt is made to draw a comparison between that Gentleman and Sir John McNeill, as if any comparison could exist between a man, who knew nothing of Persia and had never been there, and one who had spent the better part of his life in that Country, knew the People and their language intimately, and by a long course of study, had made himself completely master of its political relations and bearings towards England, in every point of view. We do not say whether Sir John's was a fit or an unfit appointment to such a Country,—on that question there may be difference of opinion,—but if knowledge of the country, and admitted superior talents are allowed to be qualifications for a diplomatic appointment, Sir John had immeasurably superior claims to M. de Weimar, and it can only excite our pity that the *Semaphore* should decend to level a skit at Sir John's profession, as if that was not to his honor rather than otherwise, and as if M. de W., *comme litterateur* or Journalist, had pretensions superior to his.

But the *Semaphore* is determined that there shall be a Persian Mission, and he says that it is called for by the interests of French commerce, by the Persian monarch himself and by his *nation*, that affectionate recollections of France still exist among the Persians, and that they burn to revive their ancient relations with that Country. How comes it that no steps have been taken by Persia to realize these her earnest aspirations, or that France during 25 years of peace had never rushed into the embraces of so dear an Ally. "The why's as plain as way to parish Church." Persia knew that she could gain nothing by an alliance with France, and France, on the other hand, that nothing was to be gained from Persia. This reciprocity of nothingness has kept them the best friends possible, though rather on distant terms, and there will be no nearer approach until it is clearly made manifest that the French commerce with Persia will more than cover the expence of a Mission, which is a very doubtful point at the present moment, it being no part of the Policy of Louis Phillippe to mix himself up with Oriental states, even though invoked by the Schah himself "et par la nation." How the *Semaphore*, reputed so versed in oriental matters, could speak of the Persian *nation* as having any knowledge, or any opinion, of any thing beyond what their own Country presents, is to us incomprehensible, who sincerely believe that nine tenths of the People of Persia never heard of France, never saw a Frenchman, and could not tell whether "la grande nation" was in Europe Asia, Africa or America. That the Mission of M, de Sercey, "*Porteur de magnifiques presens pour le Schah*," exists only, like that of M. de Weimar, in the imagination of our Marseilles Cotemporary, is a matter altogether free of doubt, but it is needless to dwell on this topic. Here is the article itself.

THE FRENCH LEGATION IN PERSIA.

When, several months ago, the Paris Journals announced the nomination of M. Loeve Weimar as French Government Agent at the Court of Persia, we published an article upon that measure, which appeared to us to fill up a blank in the positions occupied by French Diplomacy. This article has created a great stir among the members of the English Press of India and in particular caused the *Bombay Courier* to flare up. That Paper bitterly criticises two things in this act of the Mole' Ministry, first the thought even that it realises, of creating a French Legation at Teheran, next the choice of the *charge' d'affaires*, to whose direction the Legation was confided.

It can serve no purpose now to defend the choice of M. Molé, since it appears not to have been confirmed by the existing Cabinet. It is needless to say that M. de Weimar is too thorough a Frenchman to be Partisan of a Russian Alliance, and moreover that our Diplomatists are not in the habit of making their delicate functions subservient to the triumph of their private opinions, nor to transgress the line traced out to them by their Government, and that they do not, like Lord Ponsonby for example, play those "fantastic tricks" that imprudently place the peace of Europe in peril.

The *Bombay Courier* considers that the nomination of M. de Weimar is not justified by the previous acts of this able and ingenious writer. If it was necessary to reply to the English Journal upon this point, we might, without having recourse to the titles which gained for M de Weimar the distinction of which he was the object, ask the *Bombay Courier* what were those of Mr. McNeill to a mission of the same kind. Mr. McNeill is the author of a Pamphlet against Russia, and all must admit, it was at least inconvenient to charge with an important mission, upon the frontiers of a Great Empire with which England was at Peace, a man who was only known by his avowed hostility to that Empire. Mr. McNeill was Surgeon to the English Embassy; was his hatred of Russia a sufficient title to induce the English Government, all at once, to change his Doctor's gown for the insignia of Ambassador, and to accredit him in that quality near the person of the Schah, to whom before he had administered Pills!!

The personality of the attacks of the English Journals is however of very small importance. The utility for France of a legation in Persia is the real question. This utility exists not in the eyes of the English Press. It denies that we have interests to defend in Persia and affirms that that our only business there would be to support Russian influence. Upon this point the English Press is under a strange misapprehension; it

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forgets that since the Peace of 1815 the first European shipments of Merchandise into Persia were made by French Merchants, that France was the first Power which established a consulate at the principal Port of the Black Sea, through which these Shipments were made; that every day still European goods are sent from Constantinople into Persia, and there is scarcely a month passes that the Minister of Commerce has not to call the attention of our merchants to this new route opened to our commercial relations with this great Asiatic nation.

In a Commercial point of view then we have interests to defend in Persia.

But politically these interests are still more numerous. Our influence is invoked, in that Country, by the Government itself and by the nation. We have cited in another part a letter of M. Eugene Boré, a young savant, who is at present at Tabriz; this letter proves that the Persians have preserved affectionate recollections of France, and that they burn to renew with us the relations, unhappily interrupted. Sure of exercising a happy influence over the spirit of the Persians, why should we not go to shield them, by our mediation, not only against Russian protection, but against the invasions and unjust pretensions of England.

France has not forgotton, that if, fifty years ago, political circumstances had allowed her to take advantage of the alliance of Tippoo Saib, she might have played *un role immense* in Asiatic affairs; this *role*, she will repossess herself of, in cultivating the alliance of Persia,—Persia and Affghanstan form the passage which separate Russia from English India—Persia is thus placed as a middle term between the two great hostile powers, its interests are consequently identical with the neutral and mediatory interests of France, and if she may count upon a European Cabinet, it is certainly upon ours.—It is easily conceived that identity of interests ought to bind close alliances, even between states far asunder—The disadvantage of distance is compensated by the utility of the opportune diversions which the one ally, in time of need, can make in favor of him who calls in his aid.

These considerations have not escaped our government; an Envoy is, *dit on*, fixed upon to fill the important legation about to be created at the Court of Persia; it is M. le Comte de Sercey, first Secretary of the French Embasy in Russia, who has already at various times held, with great distinction, the Post of Charge' d' affaires at St. Petersburg. He will be accompanied by a numerous suite, besides those forming the diplomatic part of the etat major, including men of letters and Artists. M. de Sercey will be the Bearer of magnificent presents for the Schah.

Having thus, in despite, and on account, of the virulent attacks of the English of India, extolled the creation of a French Legation in Persia, it only remains to us to cherish the wish that that, which is still but a happy thought, may promptly become a fact, more happy still by its useful consequences.

The following Weather Report reached us at a late hour last evening.—It is upon the whole favourable.

Surat.—The report from Surat mentions that the state of the weather and appearance of the Crops in every part of the principal Division of the Zillah, between the 9th and 16th ultimo, were on the whole favorable, and that the rice Crop was ready for Cutting; in many parts there had been a heavy and general fall of rain during the 3, or 4 last days of the period reported on, which had done damage to the young Jooaree and Cotton Crops growing in low places.

Kaira.—The report from Kaira includes the week ending the 17th ultimo, and states that for five days there had been Copious showers, and that the appearance of the sky, indicated a continuance of rain; the Budjree, borota and other Crops gave promise of a plentiful harvest, but more rain was required for the rice Crops.

Ahmedabad.—The account from Ahmedabad which is dated the 21st ultimo states that there had been a favorable fall of rain since the 12th, and that it was quite sufficient for every kind of Crops excepting the the rice which was still in need of a further supply; the report also adds that in some places a small insect had attacked this latter Crop at the root and had injured it to some extent.

Tannah.—There was moderate rain throughout the week ending the 20th ultimo in the Tannah Collectorate, where the appearance of the rice Crops is represented to have been good up to that date.

Rutnagherie.—In the Rutnagherie Zillah it is stated that during the first four days of the week ending the 16th ultimo, the rain was excessive in the Rutnagherie, Severndroog and maritime parts of the Unjunwell Talookas, but more Moderate during the remaining part of the week in the Malwan and Niziadroog Talookas, and the more interior parts of Unjunwell, the rain was light but quite sufficient for every purpose.

Sholapoor.—There was an abundant fall of rain in the Sholapoor Zillah, in the early part of the week between the 16th and 22nd ultimo, during the remaining portion of which the weather was fair; the Sowing of the Rubee Crops was going forward rapidly, and the general state of things appeared to be most favorable

Nuggur.—The weather from the 7th to the 21st ultimo continued very favorable in the Nuggur Zillah, saving in a few small sections of the country, where the Khurreef Crops had suffered from the heavy and continued rain which had fallen, generally, however, the early Crops were looking well, and promised an abundant harvest; and the season for sowing the Rubee Crops had opened most propitiously.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

VARIETIES.

General Order.—"Horse Guards, July 10, 1839. In reference to the instructions contained in page 240 of the General Regulations and Orders of the Army, the General Commanding in Chief desires that commanding officers of regiments and depots will be particularly careful that no soldier, being a Roman Catholic, or of any religious persuasion differing from the established church, shall be compelled to attend divine worship of the church of England, and that every soldier shall be at full liberty to attend the worship of Almighty God according to the forms prescribed by his own religion, when military duty does not interfere. By command of the Right Hon. Gen. Lord. Hill, commanding in chief.—John Macdonald, Adjutant-General."

A new Catholic church, which cost 30,000*l.*, was lately opened at Everningham, with a procession of priests and bishops, the Pope's banner, the host. &c., in great splendour.

Letters from Bayonne, of the 15th, announce the arrival on the 13th at Onate, the head-quarters of Don Carlos, of the Marquis of Granby, eldest son of the Duke of Rutland, his brother Lord J. Manners, and Lord Roncligh.

Thirty-seven thousand sailors is the effective force inscribed on the lists of the French marine.

The President of the American Republic, in acknowledging a compliment at New York about three weeks ago, said—"The long contested question between Great Britain and ourselves, in relation to the north-eastern boundary, there is reason to hope is in a fair way for a speedy and amicable settlement, and the troubles on the Canadian border have, I am persuaded, passed their most dangerous crisis."

Sir William Horne has accepted the Mastership in Chancery, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Martin.

Sir J. Ramsden, Bart., died on Monday-week in Piccadilly. He was eighty-four years of age; his grandson and heir is eight years old. Nearly the whole of Huddersfield was his.

The Hon Mr. Justice Ball attended mass at Roscommon on Sunday last, the first instance of the kind since the Reformation.

The *Capitole* contradicts the statement that the late Sultan was the son of a French lady, and affirms that the mother of Mahmoud was a Georgian slave.

Matthew Harper, sailor, on board the "Medea" steamer, has had voted to him by the French Chambers a pension of 1,375 francs, as amends for the loss of his leg by collision of the "Medea" with the "Griffin."

Admiral Isaac Coffin, G. C. H., died on Tuesday at Cheltenham, in the 80th year of his age. His was the fourth name in the list of admirals.

English Benevolence.—The English are a calm reflecting people; they will give time and money when they are convinced; but they love dates, names, and certificates. In the midst of the most heart-rending narratives, Bull requires the day of the month, the year of our Lord, the name of the parish, and the countersign of three or four respectable householders. After these affecting circumstances, he can no longer hold out; but gives way to the kindness of his nature—puffs, blubbers, and subscribes.—(Sydney Smith.)

Progress of Consumption.—There is a dread disease which so prepares its victim, as it were, for death, which so refines it of its grosser aspect, and throws around familiar looks unearthly indications of the coming change—a dread disease, in which the struggle between soul and body is so gradual, quiet, and solemn, and the result so sure, that day by day, and grain, by grain, 'the mortal part wastes and withers away, so that the spirit grows light and sanguine with its lightening load, and feeling immortality at hand,' deems it but a new term of mortal life—a disease in which death and life are so strangely blended, that death takes the glow and hue of life, and life the gaunt and grisly form of death—a disease which medicine never cured, wealth warded off, or poverty could boast exemption from—which sometimes moves in giant strides, and sometimes at a tardy sluggish pace, but, slow or quick, is ever sure and certain.—(Nicholas Nickleby.)

Counsel to Prisoners.—The argument for allowing counsel to prisoners in criminal cases is admirably put in the shape of a prisoner's remonstrance to a judge by the Rev. Sydney Smith. No man has more ably contributed to the late excellent reforms of our old absurd law upon this subject than Mr. Sydney Smith, by this and other of his writings. "Tell me why I am hurried away to a premature death, and no man suffered to speak in my defence, when at this very moment, and in my hearing, all the eloquence of the bar, on the other side of your justice-hall, is employed in defending a path or a hedge? Is a foot of land dearer to any man than my life is to me? The civil plaintiff has not trusted the smallest part of his fate or fortune to his own efforts; and will you grant me no assistance of superior wisdom, who have suffered a long famine to purchase it—who am broken by prison—broken by chains—and so shamed by this dress of guilt, and abashed by the presence of my superiors, that I have no words which you could hear without derision—that I could not give way for a moment to the fulness and agitation of my rude heart without moving your contempt?' So spoke a wretched creature to a judge in our hearing! and what answer could be given, but 'Jailer, take him away?'"—(Examiner.)

A Trapper's Fable.—A hare and a fox met one day on the west prairie, and after a long conversation they prepared to start upon their several routes. The hare, pleased with the fox, lamented that they would in all probability separate for ever. "No, no, replied the fox, "we shall meet again, never fear. "Where?" inquired his companion. "In the hatter's shop, to be sure," rejoined the fox, tripping lightly away.—(Captain Marryat's Diary in America.)

Number of Trees in a 74.—By the report of the Commissioners of Land Revenue, respecting timber, printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that a 74 gun-ship contains about 2,000 tons, which, at the rate of a load and a half a ton, would give 3,000 loads of timber; and would require 2,000 trees of seventy-five years' growth. It has also been calculated, that as not more than forty oaks, containing a load and a half of timber in each, can stand upon an acre, fifty acres are required to produce the oaks necessary for every 74 gun-ship.

A French Consul Drowned.—Private letters from Matamoras, dated June 6th state, that the French Consul there and fifteen Mexicans were drowned at the mouth of the Rio del Norte, by the upseting of a boat, in which they were proceeding to the wreck of the schooner Albert.—*Albion July* 22.

Prince George of Cambridge, as we learn by a letter from Athens, 12th inst., on his return to the Greek capital, from Constantinople, was greeted with every mark of respect and attention by the Court of King Otho. The Archduke Frederic of Austria, attended by Commodore Bandiera, Commander of the Austrian squadron, had arrived at Athens, and had dined with their Majesties. Visits were exchanged between his Imperial Highness and Prince George of Cambridge, who left on the date of the letter for the Adriatic.

It is reported that government has entered into a contract with Messrs. Baring and Rothschild for conveying to and from the West Indies, by steam vessels, the mails to be embarked and disembarked at Southampton. The only mails which will remain at Falmouth, after this contract and that for taking the North American mails from Liverpool shall come into operation, will be those for South America, and measures are in progress for conveying these also by private steamers. This, we fear, will terminate the packet establishment at Falmouth, after it has existed for upwards of a century and a half. On Wednesday the inhabitants of Falmouth met, and some resolutions to the treasury on the subject were passed. The place to which it is proposed to transfer the packet station has not yet transpired.—(Herald.)

Lady Charlotte Jane Dundas, the new Lady of the bedchamber to the Duchess of Kent, in the room of the late Lady Flora Hastings, is the youngest and only unmarried sister of the present Earl of Zetland, and grand-daughter of William third Earl Fitzwilliam, Her Ladyship has been officially presented to her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace, on her appointment. —(Post.)

THE ENGLISH MINISTERS AND THE EAST.

The Queen's Ministers lately perplexed and confounded by the perils consequent on their own incapacity, which at home and abroad were multiplying on every side of them, betook themselves for refuge under one of their many predicaments—namely, that arising out of the bungled state of affairs in Turkey, to a string of assurances, repeated from day to day, that there was nothing to fear for the Turkish empire inasmuch as through the influence of their councils and of those of their great European allies effectual measures had been taken to avert a collision between the Porte and her Egyptian vassal, and thus to preserve the peace of the world undistirbed. Our minds, to say the truth, were not much tranquillized by these official placebos. It was deemed indispensable by Lord Palmerston to pad and stuff his Liberal dupes, and to soften the fretting of the national anxieties upon matters of both great and permanent importance, but now become of imminent and pressing alarm, from the rapid progress of those hostile preparations, of which the necessary tendency, if unchecked would be to plunge all Europe in immediate war. Even a month, nay, a week of successful trickery, was a valuable respite to men in the condition of Ministers. It was a relaxation of torture. The assignment of a mission like that of Constantinople to a diplomatist like Lord Ponsonby must be considered one among not the least of the misfortunes which have of late years afflicted the foreign interests of Great Britain. Lassitude without toil, and confidence without vigour, are not the mental attributes to which a country whose foreign relations comprehend the whole civilized world can safely commit a post which ought to be considered the key of all European policey. With Russia for her enemy, England ought not to have for her representative a man at once so feeble and so insensible as the noble Lord alluded to—a man who, apart from the sphere of social life, is altogether below mediocrity. While Ministers and their minions were boasting everywhere that through their dexterous diplomacy at Constantinople the *status quo* was for the present to be maintained, and thereby the further deterioration of British interests to be suspended, few persons capable of calm reflection could feel much reliance on such designing boasts. The four or five great Powers might amuse themselves, and one or two of them might attempt to mystify the others, by affixing their signatures to certain official acts, or correspondence, declaratory of a common purpose to prevent hostilities. But it remains to be seen with what amount of *bona fides* such obligations were on all sides contracted. Had there existed behind the curtain practices at variance with the ostensible policy of some among the European Powers—had each been satisfied that its separate interests, or, at least, its own selfish views, would have been more effectually promoted by a faithful and cordial enforcement of pacific measures on the two Mahometan Governments, in conformity with the published intents and avowals of the Christian states, than by secret endeavours to frustrate them, there is not a shadow of doubt that peace on the Syrian frontier might have been, and would have been, maintained. Is any human being so credulous as to imagine that if Russia had in her heart desired to save the unfortunate Mahmoud from destruction, by restraining him from his warlike demonstrations against Egypt, he would have dared to resist her commands? Does any one conceive it possible that if, on the other hand France and England had *both* been sincere in their expressed determination to keep Mehemet Ali quiet, and had said to him—"You shall withdaw from Syria, which you have unjustly invaded, or you shall be at war with us, your export trade shall be annihilated, and the port of Alexandria a watery desert"—does any rational being, we say, imagine that in such a case, and in the teeth of such injunctions, the usurper would have been mad enough to disobey? The fact is, that there has been a great deal of secret and insidious machination. There has been much manœuvring to bring about this collision, so fatal to what still remained of the Turkish impire, to all hope of restoring its prosperity, or even of prolonging its existence. By the change thus wrought in the relative posture of the European states, Russia has lightened her gripe round the throat of Turkey, now in the agonies of dissolution, and may impose precisely whatever terms her own ambitious and grasping spirit may dictate. It will now be within the power of France, because consistent with the schemes of Ali Pacha, to form compacts with that conqueror having the most pernicious operation upon the commercial interests of Great Britain, which hostile policy Russia likewise would eargerly promote. What power can England, distracted and degraded England now exhibit, capable of retarding any conjoint project of the Emperor Nicholas and Mehemet Ali for marching respectively to the Dardanelles and the Tigris—the Russian invader resting on the Mediterranean, the usurper of Egypt on Bussorah and the Persian Gulf? Whatever *direction* the current of calamity may hereafter take, the force and extent of it have, it is plain, been frightfully aggravated by this cruel blow to Turkey. How far moreover, the gross inaptitude and unmatched stupidity of English diplomatic agents may have contributed on the occasion to the ruin of Turkey is a subject which *must be inquired into* by and by. If we are rightly informed, the proceedings of Lord Ponsonby, the means through which he acquired his tardy influence with the deceased Mahmoud, and the miserable uses to which he preverted that influence by pandering, through sheer childish folly, to the monomania of the Sultan for the prosecution of his Syrian enterprise, ought to be recorded as among the most extraordinary manifestations of the unfitness of public functionaries for their several duties which have occurred during the Government of "no patronage." What under Heaven, but his being the brother-in-law of a Whig Prime Minister, could have effected such an enormity in the abuse of Ministerial power as the transplanting of this empty and inert idler from the streets or clubs of London to that which ought to be a great centre of public business—the Palace of the British Embassy at the Porte?—(Times.)

CHRONICLE.—July 24.

When anticipating a battle between the Egyptians and the Turks, we of course anticipated the defeat of the Turkish army, and chiefly because it was in a great measure composed of young and raw recuits—a class much more likely to escape than to be "destroyed." It also appears that, instead of pursuing, Ibrahim retired to Aintab, while the intention of sending six regiments to Orfa and Diarbekir looks as if there was still some Turkish force which rendered precaution necessary. Not more than two or three days could have elapsed after this engagement before the arrival of Captain Caillié, with Mehemet's orders to Ibrahim to stop wherever he might be when those orders reached him. We are therefore disposed to infer that the battle has not been so decisive as to endanger either Constantinople or Bagdad, before the orders of Mehemet Ali and the declaration of the Five Powers shall have led to the arrangement of an armistice. As to the final settlement of the question between Mehemet Ali and the Porte—no matter what may have been the extent of the Egyptian triumph—it cannot, we presume, be allowed to produce any effect. The five Powers, but particularly France and England, had declared to Mehemet Ali that he would not be permitted to be the aggressor. The Sultan, on his part, complied with the wishes of the five Powers. Mehemet Ali has set them at defiance. Will the five Powers, there, permit him to profit by his own wrong? Assuredly they will not. Much as the European Powers must deplore a partial defeat, still more the "destruction" of the Turkish army, it ought to produce no other effect than to impress upon them more strongly than ever the necessity of protecting Turkey against a recurrence of such danger. This can only be done by securing that which is an essential element in the general balance of power—the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

GLOBE.—July 24.

The account of the late battle near Aleppo expressly states that the Egyptians were the assailants. This is their own version of the affair: "The Egyptians, under the orders of Ibrahim, attacked the Turkish army," which was posted within its own frontier—"between Aintab and Bir." Ibrahim Pacha was, then, obviously the aggressor. This is also confirmed by the information previously received of the instructions issued by the late Sultan to his General, which were that he should stand exclusively on the defensive, and wait the result of the attempt which it was then determined should be made by the Turkish fleet to land a body of troops at Jaffa, in the rear of Ibrahim. That fleet, however, had not sailed from the Dardanelles; and therefore the only contingency on which Hafiz Pacha was to attack the Egyptian army had not arrived. The sailing of the fleet had, indeed, been countermanded; the Sultan having complied with the wishes of the Five Powers, who had interposed to prevent further hostilities. Ibrahim Pacha had received orders from Mehemet Ali to attack the Turks, and, if successful, to pursue them to Orfa and Diarbekir, but not to advance beyond the latter place. Subsequently however, to issuing this order, Capt. Caillic, a French officer, employed by his Court on this special mission, arrived at Alexandria, and induced Mehemet Ali to revoke this order. Capt. Caillié was the bearer of a dispatch from Mehemet to Ibrahim, commanding him to stop wherever that dispatch might find him. Capt. Caillic left Alexandria with that dispatch on 16th of June, and would reach Ibrahim's camp in eleven or twelve days. The battle was fought on the 24th. Capt. Caillié would therefore arrive three or four days after the battle. Had the attack been delayed but a few days, the destruction and embarrassment which it has and will occasion would have been prevented. The arrival of Captain Caillié with the orders of Mehemet will have caused Ibrahim to halt on what might otherwise have been—supposing the discomfiture of the Turks to have been as complete as the despatches describe—an uninterrupted march to Bagdad, or even to Constantinople. The prompt and determined interference of the Five Powers will, we hope, even now, succeed in bringing about an arrangement; although flushed with recent victory Mehemet will probably be disposed to exact such condition as he would not have named while the armies were in sight of each other. But we are by no means disposed to regard the defeat, as described in the despatch, in the light of an entire destruction. The Turkish army was known to consist chiefly of new levies, and of raw and undisciplined troops, by no means likely to retain in their position when vigorously and successfully attacked. The battle, it appears from the despatch, lasted only "two hours," a space of time far too limited to effect the "destruction" of *sixty thousand men*. This proves that nothing like determined resistence was made. The loss in men, therefore, was probably not very great—that in muskets and field pieces can be repaired and the same description of troops be again in the field, as well supplied with the *materiel* of war as those which have been routed. These considerations lead to the conclusion that this battle will not add greatly to the difficulties which the Five Powers would have had to encounter in successfully mediating between the contended parties had it not taken place; as, if our conjectures be correct, the battle will not have produced any such important difference in their relative position. One thing is certain. The independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire must be secured. The Five Powers, and especially France and England, had explicitly communicated to Mehemet Ali that he would not be permitted to be the aggressor. It will not, therefore, be permitted to him to take advantage of his own wrongful act, especially as he had, by the revocation of his order to Ibrahim, virtually admitted his error in having issued it. We repeat—the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire *must* be secured. The peace of Europe depends on the establishment of peace in the Levant. Hence it becomes the interest of every European Power to preserve the Turkish Empire in its integrity and independence; and to combine in throwing around it efficient protection. Under the protection of Europe the Turkish Empire will be able to re-organise itself; and though it is not likely again to become a Power formidable or dangerous to its neighbours, it may long continue to hold that position of neutral and inoffensive independence, by which it will contribute in so important a manner to maintain the balance of Power, and thus preserve Europe from the dangers of war, which would necessarily arise from the attempt of any Power to encroach upon the territory of Turkey.

EASTERN NEWS.

Again the most important foreign news is from Asia and the East of Europe.

Certain intelligence has, at length, been received of the entrance of the British troops into the open town of Candahar. This took place on the 21st of April. The accounts are very brief, and we learn nothing from them of the condition of the army after its long march. Dost Mohammed has sent his family to Bokhara, as a place of better security than his capital of Cabool. Many of the Affghan chiefs had submitted to Shah Shoojah, who had been crowned at Candahar. It is said that Runjeet Singh had despatched a powerful army to cooperate with the British in their expected movement on Cabool.

The Chinese Government has executed its often-repeated threat to stop the opium-trade. An officer sent from Pekin to Canton demanded that all the opium owned or held by British merchants should be given up. Upon receiving a refusal, he made the merchants and Mr. Elliott the Superintendent, his prisoners; and he menaced them also with starvation by drawing round the British factory a cordon, to prevent the introduction of provisions. Mr. Elliott then yielded, and induced the merchants to give up their opium, on his undertaking that they should be indemnified. Accordingly, opium worth about 700,000*l.* was given up to the Chinese. These are the particulars in the newspapers; and of the main facts there is no doubt: but Government has received no official despatches on the subject. The latest date from Canton is the 15th of April.

The question, whether British traders to China are to carry on their buisness under the protection of the British Government, or are to be always at the mercy of the Chinese authorities, must now be settled. That this country has power to obtain whatever it may demand from China, is, we presume, certain. That the Chinese Government has the same right to prevent Englishmen from trading within their territory in opium, or any thing else, as the British Government to prevent Americans from growing tobacco in Ireland, none can dispute. But a large and valuable commerce is at stake—shall we stand upon punctilio and the rights of nations? The experience of British policy in India would prompt a negative answer; but there has always been much squeamishness in our dealings with the Chinese. Rights, which are trampled under foot unscrupulously in Bengal and Affghanistan, have been hitherto respected in China. The present crisis in the Chinese trade would put any Government in a difficult dilemma—how grievously troubled and perplexed the present rulers of England must be, it is easy to imagine.—*Spectator, August* 3.

We find the following news from Constantinople, to the 8th inst., in the *Smyrna Journal*:—"Sultan Abdul Medjid went on Friday last to the Palace of the Point of the Seraglio, where he received all the great officers of state. The whole of the imperial guard was under arms, the bands played, and salvos of artillery were fired from the batteries on shore and the ships in the Bosphorus. From the Palace he proceeded with great pomp to the mosque of Sultan Bayezid, stopping on his return at the tent under which are placed the remains of his father, until the tomb is finished, continuing in meditation for a quarter of an hour. He then returned to the Palace, and afterwards embarked in his state-barge, followed by all the dignitaries in their boats, for the Palace of Beyler By. The confluence of people which followed his progress was unparalled in numbers, and he was at every step greeted with the most enthusiastic acclamations. The new Sultan has marked the commencement of his reign by the most bountiful distributions of alms, and in all his actions displays goodness of heart. In the afternoon of the same day, the Sheik ul Islam, the chief of the church, was confirmed in his office, and received the homage of all ths principal functionaries of the court. The ceremony of the Tagli di Seif. or girding the sword of the Sultan on the new Emperor, is expected to take place next Thursday.—Hadgi Saib Effendi is named minister of justice; Kiza Beey, counsellor of the palace: Izzet Aga, general of division of the palace; and Tahya Aga, chief of the harem. The supreme direction of foreign affairs and of the interior is in reality vested in the Grand Vizier, Chosrew Pacha.—All the secretaries and chamberlains of the late Sultan have been put on the retired list, and replaced by others. The Director of Public Works has been dismissied, and the functionary who preceded him in the office has been restored. Hulim Effendi, director of the entrance duties and inspector of the markets, has also been dismissed, and the office united to that of Said Pacha.—The ambassadors of France, England, and Russia, the Austrian Internuncio, and the Prussian Minister had a long conference last Wednesday with the Grand Vizier.—The access to the imperial Palace will not be so free as heretofore. The Grand Vizier alone will have the privilege of entering the presence of the Sultan whenever he thinks it necessary. All the other functionaries must either wait a summons, or demand an audience of the Sultan's mother, a princess of great merit, whose anxiety for her son is above all praise.—All the physicians of the late Sultan have been dismissed except a Greek, an Aremenian, a Catholic, and Doctor Millingen, who has received the order of the Nisham Iftihar, and has been presented with a snuff-box enriched with brilliants, in recompense for his zeal during the last illness of the Sultan.—The news of the defeat of Hafiz Pacha's army was received at Constantinople on the preceding evening, but no details of the action were known.—It was stated that the Turks had been driven back to Marasch."

"The following from Cairo, of the 20th ult., is given by the *Augsburg Gazette*:—"For the last six years Mehemet Ali had been endeavouring to get possession of the coffee country of Cafe, round Sana, the most flourishing part of Southern Arabia, when the English took forcible possession of the town of Aden, the territory of which borders on that of Sana, and the immediate effect was to induce the Iman of the latter to throw himself into the arms of Mehemet Ali, in whose favour he abdicated, reserving to himself only the spiritual dignity and a pension. The news was transmitted by Ibrahim Pacha, and an ambassador from the Iman was sent to the Viceroy. He has just returned to Sana in company with the Viceroy's Secretary Sami Bey, in order to regulate the conditions of the surrender of the country. The abolition of the export duty on coffee is one of the principal conditions stipulated, and Mehemet Ali consents to give up the duties hitherto enforced upon merchandise carried from Moka to Sana, the caravans between which places are declared free. The country is henceforth to be considered as a portion of the Egyptian territories. Aden is surrounded by Arabs, and the English dare not go out of the town." The same paper, under the head of Alexandria, states that the reiterated representations of the British Consul General, Col. Campbell, against the occupation, by the Egyptians, of the island of Bahrein, in the Persian Gulph, had induced the Pacha to order its evacuation. On the 16th inst. the Pacha communicated to the Consul the order which he had given to his troops to this effect."

A letter from Odessa, 6th inst., quoted by the *Commerce*, states that the account of the defeat of the Turkish army by Ibrahim Pacha, had been received there from Constantinople by the *Polar Star* steamer, and produced a great sensation. The details of the battle were not known publicly when the steamer left, but it was not believed that the fugitives would succeed in forming a junction with the army of the Pacha of Marash. It was reported in Constantinople, that Hafiz Pacha had been urged by English agents to make the attack, whilst Ibrahim was induced by the agents of France to accept it. This report, however, was said to have been set afloat by persons attached to the Russian embassy at Constantinople. M. de Boutenief had since the arrival of the news had several conferences with Khosrew Pacha and Halil Pacha, and had even been several times with the Sultan. Immediately after the arrival of the *Polar Star*, Count Narischkine set out for St. Petersburg with the dispatches from Constantinople, and Admiral Lazaref, Commander-in-chief of the fleet in the Black Sea, after a conference with Lieut.-Gen. Count Jedorff, first military Governor of Little Russia and Bessarbia gave orders for every thing to be held in readiness for the embarkation of the troops, which were at Odessa. Similar orders had also been sent to the troops at Kilia and Sebastopol. It was stated that the embarkation of the *materiel* of the troops at Odessa was to take place at once, so that the troops themselves might be able to embark immediately after the receipt of the new orders from St Petersburg, which Lieut. Gen. Federoff has sent for, as those which he had received relative to the event of hostilities breaking out between Turkey and Egypt, were annulled by the death of the Sultan. The effective of the troops intended for embarkation at Odessa is 35,000 men, and a large force of artillery. The General of cavalry, Baron de Roth, had been ordered to Odessa, and it was understood that he would take the command of the forces destined to cover Constantinople, which might be landed on the coast of Asia in less than ten days. No withstanding the sensation created amongst commercial men at Odessa, it was not, however, thought by persons versed in political affairs that there would be a war."—*Gal. Messenger July* 28

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The discontent with the present French Ministry and its march, shown by the influential personages of the Court, led last week to surmises in Parisian circles, that a change was at hand. These have been contradicted and have died away. But the original discontent in high place continues. The fact is, that Louis Philippe is in the habit of declaring to certain diplomatists and to the clergy, that he is no longer master, no longer answerable for what is going on. If the declarations against Carlism be too strong and displeasing to Austria, Louis Philippe declares, *qu'il a la main forcée*. If certain measures are disagreeable to the high clergy, the King of the French has the same excuse, he is no longer the master. Whether this be hypocrisy or sincerity, it is good; and whether the King yield in reality or in seeming to the liberal tendencies of his Ministry, it comes to the point; if the former, he renders the proper homage to constitutional law; if the latter, he must find an advantage in representative government, which absolute monarchs often stand in need of. An anecdote will best exemplify this state of things. The Abbé P—— is a respectable and liberal ecclesiastic. It chanced, that at the close of the Revolution of July, he was stopped and summoned by the triumphant populace to bless and perform some funeral rites over the bodies of their fallen comrades, then heaped in pits in different parts of the metropolis. The Abbé P—— found it not against his conscience to obey, and he performed these funeral rites when, singular to say, no ecclesiastic could be found to do so. Since that time the Abbé P——has been the object of episcopal and archi-episcopal hate: all promotion was denied him, all cure, all functions. The Government was frequently applied to to remedy this injustice, and give an eclesiastical appointment to the Abbé P——. But no—for nine years ecclesiastical influence was too powerful at the Court of Louis Philippe to permit the Abbé P——'s being provided for. The present Minister of Public Worship, more liberal than his predecessor, was determined to do justice to the Abbé P——, and declared, that at the first opportunity, he would appoint him Canon of the Cathedral of St. Denis. The proposal was considered dangerous and impious at the Court of the Tuileries. It was too grievous an offence to the high clergy to raise amongst them him who gave his benediction to the victims of July. But the Minister was positive. The King declared that he, at least, would wash his hands of it, and that, if the thing was done, itshould be done by the unanimous vote of the Ministers in Council, he being dissentient. A Cabinet Council was accordingly called to discuss the merits of the poor Abbé P——, and his claims to the place of Cannon, which was from 120*l.* to 150*l.* a year. The Council met, debated, and decided for the Abbé P——; the Monarch withdrew his *veto*, after having *bien constaté* his reluctance; and the appointment took place aptly during the *Fetes* of July.

The French Opposition has prepared the basis on which it will bring forward a plan of Reform. The changes and ameliorations proposed are marked by extreme prudence, and are such as a French Chamber and Ministry cannot long refuse. Thus they propose not to alter the present electoral fanchise of 200 francs (8*l.*) taxes, except as it is to be modified by declaring that there shall be no Deputy for less than 600 electors. At present, in rural and remote districts, where there are not sufficient electors, paying 8*l.* annually, to form a college, the number is made out from the highest tax-payers. The proposed change will, in remote districts, greatly extend the franchise. This seems unfair and injudicious to extend the franchise in rude and illiterate districts, whilst it is maintained at its present narrow limits in the capital and in wealthy districts. But this apparent partiality is fully made up by the admission of all the *capacites* or professional men enumerated by the municip l law, all those elected members of municipalities, and all officers of the National Guard. The *Courier Francais* calculates that this plan of Reform would add about 140,000 new electors to the 200,000 which exist under the present law. The loan, of two millions sterling of specie, by the Bank of France to the Bank of England, has supplied the French with discussion and amazement. England to have recourse to a Paris Bank for cash! one or two French writers of the old leaven assert, that it is diabolical to lend money to the *perfide Albion*, even at any interest. The more respectable organs, however, applaud and are proud of the circumstance. Well they may. The worst and chief effect will be sensibly to diminish the respect which John Bull hitherto paid to a Bank-note.—*Examiner August* 4.

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